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Governors Discuss Coal; U. S. Tax Plan Attacked; Churchill Silent on Critics

The World's Day—October 19, 1943

Boston: Governors Aim to Ease Coal Situation

Proposals for alleviation of the coal shortage were drafted today by New England's six Governors at a conference in Governor Saltonstall's office. The Chief Executives also discussed civilian defense and conservation of all types of containers. [Page 2.]

New England received 544,349 tons of coal during the week ended Oct. 9, an increase of 13,446 tons over previous week, according to figures released by Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes. Of this, 134,090 tons were anthracite.

Fifteenth annual Boston Conference on Distribution closes two-day session today after postwar planning and distribution problems were discussed by 25 outstanding speakers. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Churchill Silent on Criticism

Prime Minister Churchill declined to reply to criticism of Britain by touring United States Senators, but said a full statement of facts would be kept in Commons for the record or for publication "if expedient."

The Yorkshire Post, owned by Anthony Eden's father-in-law, said criticisms of Britain by touring United States Senators would not injure Anglo-American relations.

Prominent Norwegians will be placed as hostages on every ship and train which might be the target of a Norwegian sabotage attempt, German advices from Norway indicated.

"St. Nazaire no longer exists," the Mayor of St. Nazaire was reported to have told Marshal Philippe Pétain when asked to report on bomb damage to his city.

Bitter fighting on a fairly large scale" has broken out between German troops and Frenchmen hiding in Southeastern France to escape compulsory labor service, the French National Liberation Committee announced.

Adolf Hitler made a speech on Germany's political and military situation at a conference of party and army leaders, Berlin reported. The Führer's remarks were not disclosed.

Field Marshal JaJn Christiaan Smuts, speaking in London, suggested that broad military policy for defeat of Germany was settled before tripartite conference opened in Moscow. [First Page, Second Section.]

Washington: Federal Tax Plan Is Attacked

Republican members of the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee took a solid stand against any further Federal taxes on individual or corporate incomes, in effect killing outright the Administration's $10,500,000,000 new tax program. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt summoned labor leaders to a conference on Thursday to discuss Labor's demands for higher wages with a probable view of heading off a threatened nation-wide strike ballot by railroad workers.

Soviet Russia is going to do more for its Western Allies under a new Lend-Lease agreement signed in London, State Department sources said. The third and latest agreement for Lend-Lease supplies for Russia was signed by representatives of the United States, United Kingdom, Canadian, and Soviet Governments.

The Lea Committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission announced that all future hearings will be open to the public except in cases involving military secrets.

The Senate's administration leadership sought to clear the way for a vote on a bill to authorize Federal grants of $300,000,000 a year to the public schools. It would authorize: Federal expenditures up to $200,000,000 annually to raise salaries of teachers, and another $100,000,000 to bring educational opportunities of the so-called "poorer states" nearer a par with those of industrial states.

Wendell L. Willkie is in Washington for off-the-record discussions of world affairs and politics with Republican members of Congress.

A unanimous House vote put both branches of Congress on record as favoring payments of $50 a month to wives of enlisted servicemen, $30 a month for their first dependent child, and $20 extra for each additional child.

National: 18,000 Alabama Coal Miners Still Out

Approximately 18,000 of Alabama's 22,000 union coal miners remained away from their jobs despite return-to-work appeals from John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, and local U. M. W. officials.

Six German prisoners of war have escaped from the Trinidad, Colo., War Prisoner Internment Camp, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

Americas: 7 Argentine Finance Officials Quit

Seven ranking officials of the Argentine Finance Ministry, including Dr. Raul J. Prebisch, General Manager of the Banco Central, semi-official Government banking institution, have submitted their resignations to President Ramirez, following resignation last week of Finance Minister Jorge Santamarina. The resignations were accepted at once.

United States Ambassador Norman Armour called at the Argentine Foreign Office for a conversation with Brig. Gen. Alberto Gilbert, Acting Foreign Minister. It was their first talk since Mr. Armour returned to the Argentine Capital from Washington.

El Salvador has authorized Standard Oil Company to establish at Puerto Cutuco supplies of oils and lubricants to be used within the country or abroad for the planes of friendly nations.

Germans Free 5,000 Prisoners In First Exchange With Allies

Three New Englanders are among the American military prisoners being exchanged under an arrangement with Germany. The yinclude: Second Lieut. Raymon A. Mailloux of Woonsocket, R. I.; Staff Sergeant Normam C. Goodwin, Bradford, Mass.; Staff Sergeant Lester F. Miller of Hartford, Conn.

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—More than 5,000 disabled allied servicemen, including 17 Americans, who were captured by the Germans on many battlefields and who spent months and even years in prisoner of war camps, are on their way home in the war's first military prisoner exchange with Germany.

The exchange for an undisclosed number of wounded Germans in Allied hands is taking place by way of Swedish and Spanish ports. The British Foreign Office announced that the Americans involved would be "sent back to their homes as soon as possible after they have reached this country" and have communicated with their families.

The Foreign Office said the repatriation was being carried out in three separate movements, with a transfer of Allied and German casualties at Göteborg, Sweden, a similar exchange at Barcelona, Spain, and an embarkation of German prisoners, without an exchange, at an Allied port in Northwest Africa.

A Göteborg dispatch, disclosing that the exchange there had been in progress for more than three days, said the transfer involved 5,175 invalids, of whom 4,340 were Allied personnel, and 835 Germans. The hospital ships picking up the exchangees, the dispatch said, were expected to sail by tomorrow.

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The Weather

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:27 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:32 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:25 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:34 a. m.

Rabbi Appeals To Churchmen In Racial Rift

Korff asks for action to curb demonstrations—Plain-clothes police go to Dorchester.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A broad program of intercultural and racial education plus positive religious leadership was seen today by civic leaders and churchmen as imperative if racial tension which has resulted in violence in some sections of Boston is to be relieved.

Stirred by a series of stories in the New York newspaper PM disclosing that anti-Semitic demonstrations in Dorchester section of Boston had resulted in a large number of overt acts causing physical injury to Jewish children and adults, Boston leaders sought means of checking the alarming situation.

Meanwhile, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty today was in receipt of a letter from Governor Saltonstall calling upon him to see that the situation in Boston be brought under immediate control. The letter was dispatched by the Governor late yesterday.

After receiving the letter the Police Commissioner summoned his captains to headquarters and ordered them to keep an eye on the situation in their respective districts. He then sent extra police into the Dorchester-Mattapan area.

Request by Rabbi

Rabbi Samuel I. Korff of the Congregation Kehilath Jacob in the Dorchester district this morning called upon religious leaders of all denominations to combat the growing tendencies which "challenge the ideals and principals of the founding fathers of this country."

Reaction of the Boston Jewish community to the disclosures were varied today. Many prominent leaders appeared gratified that the whole matter had come to the surface and expressed hope that the result would be salutary. Others appeared disturbed by the stories which were receiving nation-wide attention in the press and indicated that they would have preferred to have the Jewish beatings "kept quiet."

Meanwhile, Commissioner Timilty said he was keeping an eye on the situation and had sent "a number" of plain-clothes men into the Dorchester-Mattapan area.

Timilty Meets Leaders

The Commissioner said he met with certain Jewish leaders yesterday at a meeting called last week before the PM story broke. Because of the differences of opinion among those attending as to the best method of coping with the problem, the Commissioner said no specific line of attack had been settled upon.

"The church," Rabbi Karff said,

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Fifth Army Wins Battle of Volturno; Nippon Landing at Finschhafen Foiled; Brewster Plane Sabotage Reported

F. B. I. report on chaos at plant used as basis for House subcommittee investigation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Actual sabotage of airplanes produced by the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation has been uncovered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was indicated today in testimony before the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee probing the plant's two-year production failure and management chaos.

Whether this reported sabotage was the work of Nazi sympathizers or labor malcontents was not revealed, but Committee members are continuing to seek information on whether pro-Nazi interests in either union membership or management were in any degree responsible for the notorious production paralysis at the Brewster plants.

Members of the Committee are making special inquiry into reports alleging that the Navy took over the three Brewster plants for a month in the spring of 1942 because it had been discovered that more than 30 German-American Bund members occupied responsible union positions at the Long Island City plant. Today's hearing indicated that some kind of sabotage had been practiced.

Secret F. B. I. Report

Questioning a naval witness, Patrick H. Drewry (D) of Virginia, Committee Chairman, started to read from "a report on the Brewster situation by the F. B. I.," but was interrupted by Committee counsel who informed him the report was secret.

"Well, then," said Mr. Drewry without raising his eyes from the report before him, "let us suppose that it was found that ignition switch wires were being cut after the switches had been installed on planes, and that this happened three or four times, and that bomb releases also were cut in a manner to cause damage. Would that be sabotage?

The witness, Capt. George M. Keller, head of industrial relations in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, replied: "That sounds like a deliberate attempt to destroy war production." He added he had heard of the sabotage charges but had not acted on them because the Army was in control of security at all aviation plants, including Brewster.

Captain Keller told Committee members there had been definite,

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Associated Press; Sovfoto; Wide World; © W. B. Redmayne

Tripartite Conference Opens in Moscow

Top left: Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary. Top center: V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar. Top right: Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State. Bottom: The Kremlin, Moscow.

Conference in the Kremlin

Hull, Eden, and Molotov Meet in Moscow

Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP)—American, British and Russian delegates to the tripartite conference held their first session in the Kremlin today.

Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and their staffs wasted no time in formalities before closeting themselves with Russian Foreign Commisar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden arrived at the Moscow airport last night.

As the foreign secretaries settled down to the first day's business, the Soviet press turned the spotlight on the long-awaited get-together, at which the Russians consider a "second front" in Western Europe an important topic.

Despite their long, hard trip, Secretary Hull and Mr. Eden were eager to begin discussions with Mr. Molotov. Both the American and British foreign officials expect the conference to lay the groundwork for future conversations among United Nations leaders.

Muscovites stood in long lines to purchase newspapers, all of which splashed pictures of Mr. Hull, Mr.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Washington

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—With Secretary of State Cordell Hull safely in Moscow for the long-sought Soviet - British - American Foreign Ministers Conference, the United States Government prepared today to direct its every diplomatic and physical resource toward reaching a full-fledged understanding with Russia, for both the war and the postwar years.

Secretary Hull and his entourage of 14 experts have gone to Moscow prepared to discuss any subjects the Russians may care to bring up—be it the political boundaries of Europe, the future of Germany, aid for postwar rebuilding of devastated Russia or—the Second Front.

Furthermore, it was learned that the United States is completely revamping its military representation in Moscow for the specific purpose of placing there officers who hold the confidence of the Russians and are prepared to help co-ordinate military plans among

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Strategy

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The diplomatic conference in Moscow—meeting "on the second level" and presumably to be followed by a conference of the heads of states "on the first level" if all goes well—opens with the underlying military situation definitely favorable to the success of the gatnering.

Since the meeting first was agitated in Anglo-American quarters and sidestepped by the Kremlin, on the ground that not enough was being done toward the winning of the war on the western side of Europe, Anglo-American military power has gone into action to a degree which must be fully accepted in private by Russia's leaders, although not so fully recognized in public for obvious domestic reasons.

The Anglo-American contribution has now, in fact, mounted to the point where the conferees meet as equals, so far as the war effort of their respective countries is concerned and, therefore, against a military background which is in every sense favorable to fair and equable compromise and trading.

The "second front" appears to plague the atmosphere on the outside. But the current realities of the military situation have deprived this catchword of any real power to disturb inside the conference. It has, in fact, ceased to be anything but a political football, useful in Russia and elsewhere for domestic political purposes, but nothing else.

For Domestic Consumption

Pravda's preconference statement that it is the only subject which can be discussed is obviously intended either for domestic Russian consumption or as a preconference maneuver. The most plausible assumption is that it was made to keep the Russian public from developing any undue amount of gratitude to foreign countries, or

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Lowell Plan 'E' Election Holds Hope of City Progress

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 19—Beset by municipal inefficiencies, and, in many cases, corruption, high taxes and widespread inequities in real estate valuations, Lowell voters today are awaiting their first election under the Plan E system of municipal government on Nov. 2.

Whether this City Manager-Proportional Representation system will prove the path toward better, graft-free Lowell government depends primarily upon election day choices from the deluge of 100 candidates for nine Council posts and 31 candidates for six School Committee positions.

With Massachusetts in an off-year as far as State politics is concerned, considerable political interest is centered upon the outcome of Lowell's Plan E test.

This Merrimack Valley city is the second Massachusetts municipality to try City Manager-Proportional Representation government which proved so successful in Cincinnati, Ohio, and other American cities. Cambridge was first in the field in Massachusetts. Lowell is entertaining hope that the municipal improvement already apparent in Cambridge may be duplicated or improved upon.

Candidates Disappoint

Already, however, ardent Plan E advocates have experienced one major disappointment. They had hoped that Plan E would attract as candidates for the Council and School Committee many high caliber citizens untarred by Lowell's political brush. Although some high type individuals are running, they are comparatively few in number. Others declined for varying reasons.

Yet Plan E forces are convinced that a Council sufficiently strong to help bring about improvements can be elected through the proportional representation method of ballot casting. Importance of the Council cannot be stressed too highly, for the Council will name the City Manager who will be responsible for administration of the City's affairs.

Meanwhile, a major battle is developing over whether the City Manager should be a Lowell man or an outsider experienced in city management. Many of the original

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Cracks Widen in Japan's Sea and Air Armor; Delayed Air Drive Ends in Major Disaster

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Mointor With the United States forces in the Southern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 19—A sudden outburst of Japanese aerial activity has resulted in another disaster for their air strength.

During three days, Oct. 15, 16, and 17, in numerous attempts to dislocate Allied shipping at Oro-bay Anchorage on the East Papuan coast, disturb the ground forces at Finschhafen, and break up Allied attacks on Madang and Wewak, Japan has lost up to 212 planes destroyed.

A number of definite combat "kills" in the two-day battle on Oct. 15 and 16 is the largest recorded in any of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's 555 communiqués from the Southwest Pacific.

Since the attack on Rabaul of Oct. 12 more than 400 Japanese planes have been destroyed or damaged.

Why the Long Delay?

This sudden flurry would seem to indicate that Tokyo is seriously worried about allied moves in the Southwest Pacific campaign and is making a desperate attempt to meet the threat.

If this is Japan's purpose in the recent attacks, why it has left its effort until now is almost impossible for an observer to understand.

It is a long time since Japan has sent as great a number of bombers out as it did on Oct. 15 and 17 to attack shipping at Oro-bay Anchorage.

For weeks now the Japanese have been content with ridiculous light digs at allied bases in the Trobriand and Woodlark Islands, and in Papua and New Guinea, when the only action that could have been of any use or worth the risk would be large-scale raids at a time when the allied forces were not yet firmly established. This the Japanese didn't do.

In fact it becomes daily harder to interpret Japanese tactical and

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Enemy Plane Flees Oahu Searchlights

By the Associated Press

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Oct. 19

An unidentified airplane, presumably a Japanese craft on reconnaissance from a submarine, approached Barbers Point on Oahu Island early Oct. 17, but sped back to sea when caught by searchlights.

The craft, apparently a small float-type monoplane, was discovered coming in toward the Naval Air Station.

"It immediately dived in an attempt to elude the lights, reversed its course, and sped out to sea at low altitude," the Navy said.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Oct. 19—The critical weaknesses of Japan's once smooth-running military machine have become glaringly apparent in the wake of the recent raids from Allied carriers in the Central Pacific. As pointed out by military authorities here they are:

1. That the Japanese fleet is now so unbalanced by the loss of medium and light warships that it won't be thrown into battle unless it is a last-ditch defense of the Empire.

2. That Japan's air forces have suffered such staggering losses that there are no longer enough planes—and skilled pilots—to go around.

3. That the enemy's submarine warfare—never a strong threat—is now virtually nonexistent.

Wider Gaps to Come

These are the broad cracks in Japan's armor which will widen as the present push against Japan's outer perimeter gains momentum.

For several months the existence of these cracks in the Japanese armor has been the subject of conjecture here. Now on the eve of new blows against Nippon, these

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Hull Gets Oatmeal And Day Is Saved

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 19

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's arrival here was followed quickly by the solving of an inter-Allied supply problem.

Mr. Hull wanted rolled oats for breakfast today. But the Russians had no rolled oats and they didn't know where to get any.

After much effort, however, the American Supply Mission finally found six boxes and the problem was solved. Mr. Hull had his rolled oats.

American Navy report shows 319 Japanese vessels sunk by U. S. submarines.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The 12-day Voiturno battle in Italy has ended in triumph for the Allied Fifth Army, which has completely crossed the rain-swollen river and pushed on three to five miles beyond.

The reported burning of ammunition dumps by the Germans the previous day apparently indicated a minor withdrawal toward the Garigliano, 15 miles to the northwest, the next river on the road to Rome.

Rapid advances cannot be expected in this mountainous region, where, as General Eisenhower says, the "foot-slogging" infantry must bear the brunt of the fighting. The same applies on the East Coast where General Montgomery's Eighth Army has pushed on a few miles against stiff resistance to Santo Stefano and Montecilfone.

The air force is not idle, however; it maintains a ceaseless barrage against Nazi supply lines. America medium Mitchell bombers tried a new trip—to Skoplje, toward the center of the northern Balkan Peninsula. It is a railroad point through which go all supplies to German forces in Greece and the Southern Balkans. They wrought havoc over the railroads without any sign of opposition.

Farther west, the RAF, after a 10-day lull, thrust out on a 360-mile round trip to Hannover, center of important plants for finished rubber articles. It was Hannover's 52d attention from Allied airmen. Mosquitoes also attacked Berlin. The Luftwaffe replied with a light raid on the environs of London.

In Russia, expected events at Melitopol, Kiev, and other key points were delayed by strong German resistance. Melitopol was being cleared of Germans street by street, and the Nazis were rushing reinforcements to it from the Crimea. Sixty miles to the north, however, General Malinovsky was pushing southward from Zaporozhe to relieve pressure on the Russians at Melitopol. Red Army units that had forced a crossing of the Dnieper south of Gomel, 140 miles above Kiev, were making definite gains toward the Dnieper at Rechitsa.

In the East, General MacArthur reported fighting off another of the futile Japanese attempts to regain lost territory—this time at Finschhafen, which the Allies captured Oct. 2. Two of the three landing barges were destroyed and 24 of the accompanying 35 planes were shot down, The Japanese force was described as virtually wiped out by the Australians' concentrated fire.

The full story of Japanese losses at sea is unfolded by the United States Navy Department. Some 319 vessels have been sent to the bottom by submarines, 141 others having been damaged or probably sunk. This adds 148 Japanese casualties to those previously known.

To the northwest in the Burma theater, the Japanese have thrust a force eastward across the Salween River, pushing back the Chinese into Yunnan territory. This Japanese activity was believed intended to prevent the Chinese of Yunnan marching westward to join British troops in the event of a British advance into Northern Burma under Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Italy:

Fifth Army Wins Battle of Volturno

The Battle of the Volturno River has ended in victory for the Fifth Army with American and British troops crossing the river at

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Era of Steady Employment And High Levels Forecast

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Visualizing an era of steady employment and living standards at the highest level in American history after the war, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corporation, today told the 15th Annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler that special group interests must subordinate personal designs if the nation is to fully utilize its resources for world expansion.

As guest speaker at a luncheon sponsored by the Conference and the advertising Club of Boston the automobile manufacturer and chairman of the National Committee for Economic Development punctuated an optimistic address with six tart conclusions on postwar possibilities and challenges to American ingenuity, as follows:

"1. That in the second year after victory, there muts be available from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 more jobs in the field of private endeavor than in 1940—our last peace time year—if we are to avoid the paralyzing effect of too much unemployment, of too much Government employment.

"2. That a satisfactory level of peacetime employment can be safely achieved only through high-level productivity. The goal on which we should concentrate is the attainment of an increase over the level prevailing in 1940 of from 30 to 50 per cent.

Work Together

"3. That the achievement of such an increase in so short a time is a task of such magnitude that Government, business, labor, agriculture and all other elements in our economy must subordinate their special group interests and work together.

"4. That America's 2,000,000 employers, because responsibility for preliminary planning must rest with them, are the 'shock troops' in this campaign to win the peace. It is essential that they start now developing bold and intelligent plans for their own individual postwar program of products and marketing.

"5. That all policies of government, business, agriculture and labor, which stifle initiative and interfere with expanding employment and production must be changed.

"6. That the goal which has been subjected, namely 30 to 50 per cent increase in productivity over 1940, is attainable. I believe that we can, in the postwar period, achieve not only a satisfactory level of employment, but also a standaard of living beyond that hitherto enjoyed in these United States."

Business Favored

Picking up where Mr. Hoffman left off, Elmo Roper, director of the [illegible] Fortune magazine disclosed "convictions of considerable majorities of our people" showing public sentiment now favors the businessman and points the accusing finger at labor.

Labor leaders today who cause a strike and thus interfere with production in the war effort have replaced as America's No. 1 "bad boy" the "malefactors of great wealth" who indulged in unscrupulous business practices, he declared. "Some good labor union leaders are today being tarred with the stick of public disapproval because of the acts of certain bad businessmen," he added.

Describing the improving status of big business as far as public opinion goes, Mr. Roper declared that the businessman "is no longer the occupant of the doghouse—at least he is no longer the sole or even the principal occupant of the doghouse."

Representatives of big business, such as Donald Nelson, are widely credited with having played an important role in the industrial miracle of putting this country quickly into shape to fight a total war, he added. "Other less publicized businessmen who have not been drafted into the Government are regarded highly as patriotic citizens who have cast aside all considerations of selfishness and the lure of easy money in order to show the world that a democracy founded on a belief in capitalism can meet any test imposed upon it."

What People Want

Public opinion surveys disclose that the people want a continuation of private business, Mr. Roper said.

"The people do not want Government ownership of utilities, but they do want these utilities regulated. They do not demand extensive Government regulation of all industry; they would apply a maximum of regulation to those industries where there is either a minimum of competition such as in utilities, or the possibility of direct harm to numerous individuals such as in banks," he said.

"Despite the relatively high esteem in which business and specifically 'big business' is now held by the public it should not be thought that the sympathies of the public are automatically with business and against President Roosevelt in what has been widely labelled their 'quarrel.' There are still more people who, on balance, and considering all of the past 10 years, approve rather than disapprove of President Roosevelt's attitude toward big business.

"The American people are willing to give a clean bill of health to the idea of private ownership of industry. They are not willing to place property rights above human rights. They are not willing to regard dividends as more sacred than wages. They are not willing to see Government turn its back on business or wink an eye at any future abuses. They are, in short, neither willing to continue to blame businessmen in general for the past abuses by certain individual businessmen nor to give all businessmen the unrestricted opportunity to be tempted into evil ways."

Registration of the conference today passed the 1,100 mark, nearly double the figure reached at last year's conference. This was an attendance far greater than in any previous Conference. The luncheon session in the main ballroom was so crowded today that tables were set in all balconies and on the stage. It was said by veteran Conference attendants to be the first time that such overflow methods have had to be used.

Faith in Abundant Output

Another luncheon speaker, Wheeler McMillen, editor in chief of the Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, asserted that tools to build a prosperous future are at hand—power and science, engines and facts.

These tools may not be adequate to destroy the spirit of aggression but they may serve well to remove the backgrounds of the aggressor spirit," he said. "There may be other ways to remove the spirit of war from the face of the earth. I believe this is the way that will work," he said.

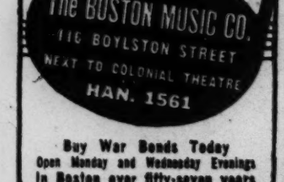
"My faith is in production, the production of abundance, and in its distribution made effective by the diffusion of earning power among more people. It is the rising spiral of more production, more jobs, more buying power, more enjoyment of plenty by more people. "This is the formula that has been developed in America. . . .

"What already has been learned and applied, spectacular and tremendous as have been the beneficent results is only a beginning. The wants of our 135,000,000 people are still immensely greater than the volume of goods we have so far been able to produce and distribute. We need only to keep the American formula free for use," Mr. McMillen said.

"Peace has long been regraded as the primary requisite to food and comfort. Perhaps the production of food and comfort is the most certain road to peace. The efforts of statesmen to establish peace in the world have failed so miserably that war of unprecedented costliness in blood and toil now devastates the earth. The methods of statesmen have been disastrous.

"It is time now for the statesmen to make way for businessmen, for engineers and scientists and technologists, for workers and farmers. There must be Government enough to keep order, but not so much as to interfere with the constructive work of mankind."

Once the determination of mankind is turned toward utilizing the two great new forces of power and science, the result can be plenty in place of poverty, he said. "Once the nations begin to be pervaded by plenty, their people will be less tolerant of national leaders who create wars to conceal their own ignorant incapacities."



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Head of WAVES to Speak

Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, commanding officer of the WAVES, will address the Rotary Club luncheon at the Hotel Statler tomorrow noon. Her subject will be "Women in the Armed Forces."

New England Governors Discuss Coal- Shortage

By a Staff Photographer

Executives Also Study Civilian Defense and Container Conservation

Meeting with Governor Saltonstall at the State House today, he and New England's five other Governors drafted resolutions seeking alleviation of the coal shortage to be sent to Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes. They also discussed problems of civilian defense with State leaders and agreed to look into ways and means to conserve all types of containers. Left to right above: Governors Sumner ewall of maine, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Saltonstall of Massachusetts, William H. Wills of Vermont, J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, and Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire.

Color Pictures By Television On Radio Sky

Television is the "great white hope of postwar radio," asserted Keith Henney, editor of Electronics, at the Distribution Conference today.

The war has done a great deal for television by introducing mass production of television tubes and lowered their prices greatly, he said. "It has improved the techniques employed in television. It has increased the quality and size of the picture. It has made it possible to pick up programs in poor light, such as the last quarter of the Harvard-Yale football game on a rainy late November day.

"It is distinctly possible that we may have television in color. Our worries over television networks are practically over. And there are quite a number of nonentertainment appliances of television which will astonish industry and transportation systems like the airplane companies, or railroads. But television will take time to build into a big business," said Mr. Henney.

Wartime developments of electronics—described as electricity freed from the bondage of wires—will affect every manufacturing process in the postwar era, he said. Electron tubes make it possible to make things cheaper, quicker, with less loss of material, with less drudgery, in less time, more accurately than any existing methods, he said.

"There is no way of telling where electronics will go in industry, so infinite are the possibilities. And this is not blue sky talk either. For the electron tube will treat metals, glue plywood sheets together, dehydrate foods, braze, fuse, solder, and weld, speed up plastic manufacture, count, sort by weight, color, size, measure speed, pressure, weight, density, or time, more accurately than by any existing method. All of these possibilities are now practical applications.

"About $4,000,000,000 or $5,000,000,000 worth of electronic apparatus will be made for the war effort this year," he said.

Cambridge Schools Close for Rationing

Cambridge will close all its public schools Oct. 25, 26, and 27 so that teachers may register applicants for No. 4 War Ration Books. The news came as a result of a vote of the School Committee of Cambridge last evening.

All elementary schools, plus Rindge Technical School, will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for the registration. Cambridge High and Cambridge Latin will not be used, but will be closed, nevertheless.

Lowell Plan 'E' Election Holds Hope of City Progress

Continued from Page 1

Plan E sponsors are favoring an outside choice on the theory that only an outsider, completely divorced from Lowell's political background, will be free to undertake various steps necessary to improve the city's government.

Others insist that Lowell certainly must possess some man capable of being City Manager.

This battle is expected to grow in intensity as the time draws nearer to make the choice for this position, for which the Council may offer a salary up to $20,000 a year.

Likewise the amount of salary to be paid members of the Council is a much discussed subject. The Plan E charter sets a limit of $4,000 a year compared with the present $450 Council pay, a fact which, it is suspected, attracted many of the 101 candidates. Undoubtedly the salary set by the incoming Council will be somewhat lower than the limit.

To inform Lowell voters on candidates' stand on these issues, the Lowell Sunday Telegram sent to each candidate a questionnaire and published the answers.

Editor Started Movement

It was Frederick W. Maguire, Editor of the Telegram, who initiated the Plan E movement in Lowell and who played a major role in its adoption.

Thoroughly dissatisfied with the political depths to which Lowell had sunk through municipal corruption and inefficiency, Mr. Maguire on March 28, 1942, opened his Plan E drive which led to establishment of a Plan E Charter Committee and later adoption of the City Manager-Proportional Representation system.

His campaign, which included articles on experience of other United States cities under the City Manager system as well as exposes of official misdeeds in Lowell, won for Mr. Maguire a Neiman Fellowship at Harvard University's Littauer School of Public Administration. He begins his studies next month.

Although several men instrumental in the original Plan E Charter victory last November are seeking election this year, the official Plan E group is indorsing no candidates. Actually the official committee was dissolved after the charter victory inasmuch as the group was informed solely to back plan E, not to foster Plan E candidates. Whether this is a damaging weakness in the Lowell setup will not be determined until makeup of the new nine-man Council is known.

Among the Plan E workers seeking election are:

Woodbury F. Howard, Lowell lawyer and chairman of the Plan E Committee, who is seeking a Council seat. He steered the Plan E charter through a maze of legal technicalities which threatened the movement.

Clifford L. Haynes, Lowell manufacturer and treasurer of the Plan E Committee, another Council aspirant.

Eldred L. Field, young Lowell attorney, a School Committee candidate.

Packing the Council field are scores of political officeholders and "has-beens." Mayor Joseph J. Sweeney, who took office when Mayor George T. Ashe went to jail for purchasing irregularities, is seeking re-election to the Council of which he is President. Likewise, all Councilors, except two now in the armed services, are in the battle.

Desire to Help Lowell

Four former mayors are running for the Council, State Representatives, former Representatives and Senators, former Council, several present officials of the government are likewise after Council positions. Some are attracted by the possibility of being elected mayor by the Council, even though the mayor will be merely a figurehead position. Others are attracted by the possible $4,000 salary; still others by a sincere desire to help pull Lowell out of its municipal morass.

The list also includes a mill owner, a real estate operator, insurance men, a construction company official.

From the heap Plan E advocates are hoping will emerge a Council sufficiently eager to undertake the gigantic task of rebuilding Lowell's governmental structure and finances.

The problems to be solved are numerous. Not the least of these is the inequity existing in real estate valuations. In many cases valuations have remained unchanged over many years. In others political favoritism has brought about reductions so that one piece of property identical with another may be valued much higher. The result is that many homes with overvaluations have been foreclosed for nonpayment of heavy tax bills, some in the best residential sections of the city.

High Taxes Among Problems

Lowell's $47.50 tax rate is the second highest among Massachusetts cities, topped only by Chelsea's $48.80.

Coupled with this situation is lesser ability of the average Lowell citizeh to pay heavy real estate taxation. The average wages in Lowell manufacturing is well below the average for Massachusetts. The Lowell average is $31.91, compared with the State average of $42.43.

Some persons close to Lowell's fiscal situation are convinced that actually Lowell has not sufficient money available to do properly all that is necessary. But they are at least 100 per cent certain that efficient use must be made of every municipal dollar.

Lowell's roads are in bad repair, resulting in many claims for damage. Its schools need much work and in general its capital plant is run down due primarily to its politics-ridden existence over the past decade or more, according to persons close to the scene.

Corruption has certainly been present in Lowell's government over a period of years. This situation was culminated in Mayor Ashe's jail sentence for purchasing irregularities. Actually it is recognized that the mayor's conviction, shortly before the Plan E election played a major role in success of the plan on the ballot.

Lowell's school system has been criticized sharply as inefficient, overstaffed and ridden with political interference until teacher morale is low. The political interference, it is reported, has even extended to blocking teacher discipline of pupils.

Plan E advocates are, therefore, hoping for election of an unpaid School Committee sufficiently interested in school affairs and removed from politics to start Lowell schools on the road toward better educational standards and methods.

Brookline Saves $112,600

Brookline effected a saving of $112,600 in the cost of highway maintenance last year as compared with the year before, town officials said today.

The saving brought the total 1942 costs down to $356,531 as a result of construction being eliminated and other street work materially curtailed.

Plan Would Prepare Leaders For Postwar Competition

Preparation of leaders for the "intensive competition that lies ahead" was one of many "points" proposed for a postwar program by J. M. Bickel, chairman of a Postwar Planning Committee of the Carrier Corporation of Syracuse, N. Y., at the Conference on Distribution, in Boston.

Described as a "new idea—and a good one," the plan has been made effective by the Carrier Corporation under the heading "Institute of Business," which is a series of 14 lectures held once a week in the evening. The idea came from a group of men in the factory, Mr. Bickel said, and is sponsored by what amounts to a Labor-Management Committee. Lecturers are company officials and outstanding authorities.

Subjects discussed at the Institute include the free enterprise system, relations between Government and business, foreign trade apportunities and obligations, and problems pertaining more to the company's own affairs, the speaker said.

"When the whistle blows for the final armistice American business must be ready," he said. "The first step in preparation for peace is recognition of the problems peace will bring. Today, without slowing up our war effort we can give thought for tomorrow."

Postwar planners were recently called together for a forum, the group collectively employing almost 1,000,000 persons, he said. "They estimated that a year after complete victory would see a decline of but 10 per cent from the present all-time peak of 63,000,000 persons gainfully employed."

Another "point" is the estimated $50,000,000,000 worth of equipment, supplies and materials that will be in Government stock pile at the end of the war. "At the earliest possible time we would like to have some assurance that this will not be dumped at a fraction of its normal value of markets we are striving to regain," Mr. Bickel said. One proposal was that individual manufacturers be given the option of repurchasing their own materials at a fair price, using, if necessary, funds supplied by a Government agency for this purpose—thus assuring proper rehabilitation and orderly marketing of the merchandise.

N.E. Governors Seek Easing Of Coal Situation

New England's six Governors today wired Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes asking for five definite improvements in distribution of hard coal in this area, and warning him that the situation here was extremely critical "with many householders having completely empty bins."

The telegram, adopted after a morning-long session in the office of Governor Saltonstall, read:

"1. Arrange for more complete, accurate, and more quickly available figures which can guide us at the dealers.

"2. Give your local officials authority to make emergency allocations to fill sudden shortages.

Speed Shipments

"3. Speed up shipments of allocations when made, wherever possible.

"4. Develop and publicize an holder without coal can make known his plight quickly to the proper agencies involved.

"5. Let our State organizations give your officers here more help. We seek no authority, but we are equipped to assist, and we feel we can be of service."

The Government also passed two resolutions, one expressing therl emphatic belief that "civilian defense organizations in our States should be continued and maintained so as to be prepared and ready for immediate action."

The resolution added that the people would be informed promptly whenever instructions came from the Army that civilian defense efforts could be safely relaxed.

Proud of Work

The Governors said "we are proud of the work which the people of New England have done and are doing voluntarily in the civilian defense organization; they still have a job to do and we ask them to continue their high degree of efficiency."

The second resolution placed the Governors on record as endorsing heartily the War Production Board's program of conservation of critical resources.

In connection with this resolution, Walter H. Wheeler, New England WPB chairman, brought to the attention of the Governors that immediate savings must be made in manpower, fuel, critical material, and equipment through the careful use of coal, oil, gas, electricity, water, communications, and transportation.

Mr. Wheeler explained the nationwide conservation program and recommended using "the already well-functioning State defense organization which is equipped by training and experience to forward such a program in local communities, carrying the message of conservation to factories, stores, and even to individual house holders."

Brown Appointed

A veteran Post Office employee, William V. Brown, of Waltham, Mass., has been appointed by officials of Northeast Airlines to develop plans for its projected postwar helicopter air mail service planned for more than 400 New England communities. Mr. Brown, who has been named assistant director of postwar planning for Northeast, served 34 years in the Railway Mail Branch of the Boston Post Office.

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Wednesday morning. Moderate winds diminishing tonight, and gentle winds Wednesday morning.

Maine: Continued cool tonight and Wednesday morning. Light rain this evening in extreme north portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued cool tonight and Wednesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:23 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Wednesday, 5:00 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Rapid Progress After War Promise of Industrialists

Postwar problems and promises in basic industries were considered by leading trade paper editors in a panel discussion constituting the morning session of the Conferense on Distribution today.

In the chemical industry an oversupply of many basic materials was forecast and a delay in postwar programs visualized pending the utilization of vast facilities built for the war program.

Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, Editor of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering, New York, pointed out that production of standard chemicals has been greatly expanded to meet the needs for military explosives, yet rapid growth for many chemical industries was indicated when peace comes. More than $25,000,000,000 have been spent on construction of plants for the war production during the past three years, it was estimated.

The Government owns 92 per cent of the magnesium facilities, more than 75 per cent of the ammonia and nitric acid plants, more than 60 per cent of the aluminum and almost the entire synthetic rubber industry, he pointed out.

Stimulation of private research was seen as the way to create jobs for postwar America, by Mr. Kirkpatrick, in contradistinction to discouragement. He referred to the proposal in Congress to regiment research under political control. "This is part of the mistaken philosophy that we can create new jobs by dividing up the ones we already have—by sharing our inventions with the other fellow," he said. "Most chemical manufacturers believe that research by private enterprise multiplies rather than divides opportunities and therefore jobs," he said.

Nothing will stop the upward and onward trend toward plastics, declared Charles A. Breskin, Editor of Modern Plastics Magazine of New York.

Plastics—organic chemical materials derived from nature and transferred by the molecule engineers, laboratory chemists, into new materials—is a young giant industry, the future of which is the future of the country, declared Mr. Breskin.

Plastics Has Future

Before the war new applications of existing plastics and new plastics were being produced at a phenomenal rate. The last motor car that was manufactured had nearly 100 different goods industry was The electrical goods industry was consuming tons of plastics, but the war has changed this. Plastic materials are now used for mortar shell fuses, jettison tanks, airplane noses, helmet liners, ammunition boxes, canteens, foot tubs and bugles, Mr. Breskin said.

After the war, plastics will be widely used in nearly every product. Prefabricated housing, insulation, plumbing, furniture, tablewear, dishes, cups, fabrics, rubber heels and shoe soles, shoes, stockings, belts, buckles, eyeglass frames, and probably lenses, handbags and perhaps coins, automobiles, helicopters and airplanes, all will have plastics in their construction, he said.

Turning to styles, Edwin D. Fowle, publisher and editor of the Textile World, told the conference that soldiers and sailors will be likely to encourage style changes resulting in a demand for entirely new types of clothing.

Presenting an optimistic outlook for the postwar textile industry, Mr. Fowle pointed out that "soldiers whose clothes have not been given away to charitable institutions or eaten up by moths are likely to find that their old garments do not fit any more. The soldier's figure has changed under military training and experience."

Many soldiers in the armed forces have been wearing better textiles than they ever wore in civilian life and they may demand better textiles in their civilian clothing when they return, he said.

Some of the fabrics produced for the war are likely to have civilian applications which will stimulate interest among consumers, Mr. Fowle said, including tackle-twill that might be adapted to raincoats; rip-stop parachute fabrics to awnings; rayon parachute fabrics to umbrellas and wind-resistant fabrics to outdoor sports.

"The textile industry as a whole has a negligible reconversion problem and will be ready to resume its civilian production at short notice," said Mr. Fowle.

Warning against increased prices for electrical appliances in postwar years over the 1941-42 level, Lester E. Moffat, Editor of Electrical Merchandising told the Conference that "we are likely to find such a shrinkage in the demand as to make all our postwar market estimates and market planning worthless."

The bulk of the postwar consumers will have the 1941-42 price levels in mind, he said, "To reach and maintain an attractive level of prices will require the utmost skill and ingenuity on the part of manufacturers. It will require the distributing trades—wholesale and retail—to function with increasing efficiency so consumers will pay as little as possible, yet with full fairness to the distributing trades, for the goods being brought to him."

Steel Situation Good

Steel will find a larger usage in small buildings, both homes and commercial structures, after the war, in opinion of John Haydock, Managing Editor of the American Machinist.

Discussing "Postwar Needs for Steel and Other Metals," he pointed out that wartime experience with low triple-alloy compositions in place of high alloy steels will prove valuable in postwar manufacture. "Some of the new compositions are here to stay with perhaps some modifications as alloy shortages become less critical," he said.

Large quantities of relatively cheap high-strength steels will become available to industry, Mr. Haydock said. The job of converting rolling mills, designed for strip and sheet, to heavy plate required large outlays for equipment, but the reconversion will not be nearly so costly or time-consuming.

Finished products of the steel industry totaled 46,000,000 tons in 1940, based on an 82 per cent operation, he added. Last year finished products came to 60,000,000 tons with operations at 97 per cent. Estimates for this year put the output still higher.

"Taking everything into consideration, an overall production of 50,000,000 tons of finished steel products appears to be in sight after the war. This represents an operating capacity of about 75 per cent. Obviously we cannot always maintain wartime peaks of production with their extraordinary strain on equipment and manpower. But we can foresee a good level of demand that will keep our mills busy in postwar years," said Mr. Haydock.

Trade Initiative Seen Again

Business leadership is reasserting itself—adopting affirmative, constructive measures directed toward developing and maintaining high levels of employment and productivity—the kind of planning that brought supremacy to America.

Thus did Louis Ruthenburg, President of Servel, Inc., speak at the Conference on Distribution today. "Their plans do not originate from academic deliberations of left wing altruists in the hire of the Federal Government," he declared. "After suffering grievously from 10 long years of alleged national planning the businessmen of America have resumed their own planning individually and collectively.

"Revival of business planning for business began about the time that Leon Henderson and his associate professors of Office of Priorities Administration and Civilian Supply instituted price control and curtailment of civilian production," said Mr. Ruthenburg. "More and more businessmen became interested in planning the long term futures of their own businesses. Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones suggested formation of a national organization to encourage and inspire planning for high levels of postwar employment and productivity by all American business management. The Committee for Economic Development emerged.

"In large measure the solutions to postwar problems will grow out of the evolutionary developments of an expanding economy. Many worthwhile suggestions will be developed by the splendid research personnel of the CED, which has brought new light to the businessmen of America. Business management is finding new faith in its own potency. Unafraid, it forges ahead under its own steam."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," and "F" in ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Brown stamps "G" become valid Oct. 24; "H," Oct. 31; "J," Nov. 7; and "K," Nov. 14. All will expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

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Stronger U. S. Stand on Peace Held Unlikely

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Prospect here is that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will soon pass the Connally version of the postwar pledge to international collaboration, side-tracking the more specific Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill version, and that the Connally resolution will also pass the Senate, by at least a two-thirds vote.

This was the forecast today of Tom Connally, (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, following a morning's executive session of the Committee on the subject, and it was supported in part by other evidence.

At a two-hour session this morning Senators Ball and Burton, Hatch and Hill presented their arguments for their foreign policy declaration, different in several important respects from that which seems to have majority support in the Committee.

Following their presentation they left the Committee of which none of them are members, and their argument was taken up, it is understood, by Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, nineteen of the 23 committee members were present today, and they postponed action until Thursday. Privately they stated, however, that the so-called "B-2, H-2" version of the declaration would hardly get more than four or five votes, according to present indications.

Floor debate on the issue may be deferred until after the Moscow meeting, according to present plans, since it is feared it will bring out into the open criticism of Russia and Britain.

The Connally resolution would pledge the United States participation in "ain international authority with power to prevent aggression and preserve the peace."

A test of some of the Senate by the Associated Press listed 50 Senators, or one more than a majority, as finding the middle-of-the-road Connally declaration as substantially acceptable.

Immigration Plan Rejected by U. S.

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 19 (AP)—Formation of an immigration control board with power to select and distribute possible immigrants among American countries was successfully opposed yesterday by the Argentine and United States delegations to the Inter-American Immigration Congress.

Dr. Atilio Dell'oro Maini, head of the Argentine delegation and president of the policy-forming session, said that each government should have the right personally to choose immigrants best suited to its population, relying on a regulating body only for technical information.

The United States delegation, of which Dr. Lowell J. Reed is President, said it opposed any organization other than one of a purely informative nature.

The resolution was finally amended and adopted in the form desired by the United States and Argentine delegates.

Morgenthau to Quit Dairy Business

EAST FISHKILL, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Secretary of the Treasury is going out of the dairy business.

Arthur D. Hoose, who operates the 1,400-acre Henry Morgenthau, Jr., dairy farm on a share basis, said Oct. 18 his employer would sell his 100 head of purebred cattle at public auction Dec. 11.

Mr. Hoose, who did not explain Mr. Morgenthau's decision to quit the dairy business after 20 years, said the Secretary's herd combines Jerseys and Holsteins with high-yield records. The farm, he stated, will be devoted henceforth to fruit.

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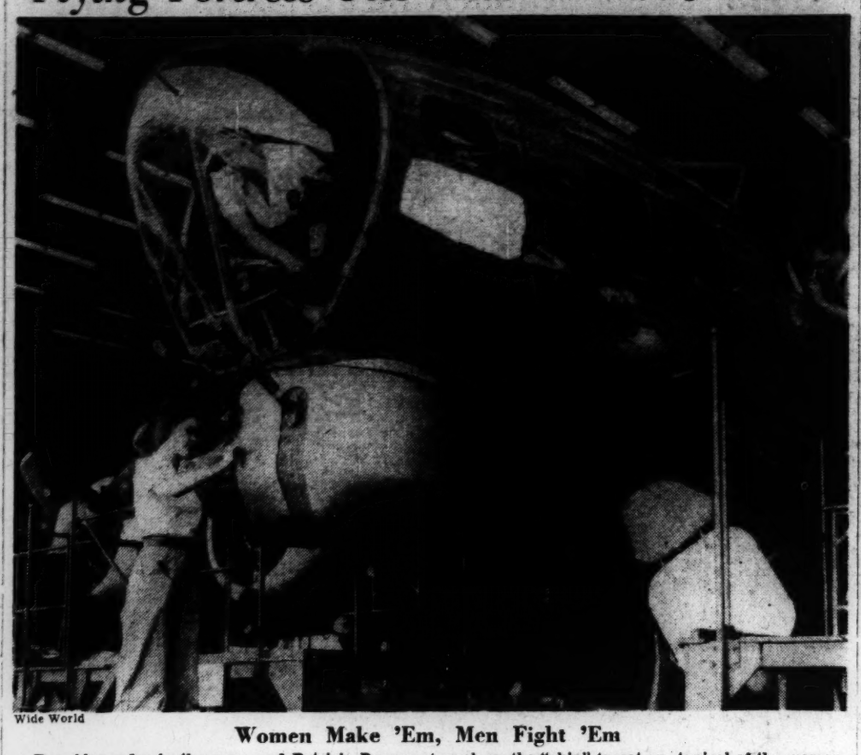

Wide World

Women Make 'Em, Men Fight 'Em

Bea Alexander in the nose, and Patricia Rogers at work on the "chin" turret are typical of the women workers helping getting the Fortresses ready for their job in the global combat. The "chin" turret, by the way, is a new addition to the latest Fortresses. It hangs just below the bombardier's station and has two .50 caliber guns.

Argentines Annoyed by 10,000 Decrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—In four months of office the Argentine military government has passed 10,000 laws. Gen. Pedro P. Ramirez, at the head of the dictatorship, admits to having signed this number of decrees. He mentions the fact as proof of the work done "for the people."

Many of the laws, however, have caused trouble and even provoked derision among Argentines. There are petty restrictions on radio programs, women's fashions, household shopping and general living. A commission has been set up even to establish the most decorous bathing costume for the coming summer season. A patron saint of the Army has been promoted to a generalship.

It is no exaggeration to say that the people are intensely annoyed by hundreds of these insignificant decrees which President Ramirez has described as hard work by the Government. They have not failed to note, also, that many of the 10,000 new decrees are related to military and naval promotions.

It was promised at the beginning of the dictatorship that there would be no profits for the armed services—that when a soldier was called upon to do a job of government he would receive no extra pay. None the less there are many complaints that the officers intervening in the administration not only have received promotions but are also incurring some heavy travel and expense accounts. Their swagger has become noticeable since President Ramirez indicated that the army deserved the first consideration of the republic.

Jokes Go the Rounds

Many jokes go the rounds in Argentina regarding "intervención" by the military authorities. "Intervención" is the official description of a procedure involving control over a business deemed corrupt or inefficient. Scores of lieutenant-colonels have been appointed as "interventories," but the "intervención" from this Army rank seems to have ended when one was appointed for the Buenos Aires zoo. It is a fact that officers have been called from the reserve to act as "interventores."

The influence of the Roman Catholic Church on President Ramirez is reflected in many decrees regarding Communism, which, he says, he is determined to destroy. That Church, also, has persuaded him to take many measures to "improve public morals." Some of these steps, doubtless, are well intentioned, but, at a time of international crisis, with Argentina held inescapably in the searching beams of United Nations publicity, many citizens feel that this is not the occasion for solemn Cabinet debates on social customs.

Priests Make Many Calls

Barely a day passes without a priest calling on the General at his private residence or in his office at the Government Palace. Army chaplains, too, are frequent visitors. These latter, and one in particular, it is said, are known to be the main source of the presidential inspiration against "Communism."

Another point that provokes smiles among Argentines is the blithe way the Ramirez Government sets about and "settles" all the nation's problems. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet more than a score of subjects were settled in a few hours—and settlement was confirmed by President Ramirez signing some more of the 10,000 decrees.

At this particular Cabinet meeting a 10-year public works plan was arranged, 100,000,000 pesos of industrial credits were fixed, all political parties dissolved, the judiciary authority reformed, millions of tons of surplus cereals disposed of and solutions found for numerous major economic problems created by the war or the self-imposed blockade arising from a lone neutrality policy.

The country was left aghast at the naïve way in which a body of military men with no previous governing experience issued a communique conveying the idea that all its principal problems had been disposed of. Then there was an explosion—of laughter. At the time it seemed not unreasonable to believe that the Ramirez dictatorship might be laughted out of office. Dignity is still a very precious quality among Argentines.

General Ramirez and his associates, however, remain as solemn and indifferent as ever. The signing of decrees still proceeds at the rate of 2,500 a month.

Better Soles for Shoes Under WPB Specifications

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—To prevent wastage of critical materials in shoes of inferior quality, the War Production Board yesterday established minimum quality specifications for outsoles on all footwear, whether made of leather, rubber or synthetics.

The specifications include standards for abrasion, stitch tearing, effect of water, "crackiness" and "tackiness." The tests were drawn up by the National Bureau of Standards after exhaustive research on leather, rubber and synthetic soles now placed on civilian footwear.

WRA Releases 21,000 Loyal U. S.-Japanese

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 19 (AP)—Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, told a Rotary Club audience Oct. 18 that 21,000 loyal Japanese-Americans have been released from relocation centers this year, and that 70,000 more are eligible for return to civilian life.

Mr. Myer said the WRA is encouraging the 70,000 to return to normal activities in communities away from the Pacific Coast, where the ban against their residence is still in force.

"Many of them feel they are too old to make the adjustment to new jobs and new communities," Mr. Myer said. "A great many were substantial businessmen or farmers. Many of the evacuees are uncertain of their futures outside the centers."

Mr. Myer said release of the loyal Japanese was desirable not only for economy and manpower reasons, but also because thousands of children now in the centers should grow up in more American surroundings.

Citing the excellent war record of Japanese-American troops in combat, Mr. Myer urged that United States communities receive the Japanese-Americans as citizens whose loyalties had been subjected to the most rigorous tests.

All Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans whose loyalty remains questionable are still segregated in a Northern California camp, Mr. Myer said.

Prize-Winning Painting Completed in One Day

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19 (AP)—Wayman Adams disclosed Oct. 18 he painted the $1,000 first prize in the "Painting in the United States" exhibition at Carnegie Institute in one day.

His subject was the cellist, Gregor Piatigorsky, who lives near the Adams' Elizabethtown, N. Y., home in the Adirondacks where Mr. Adams conducts an art school in the summer.

G. O. P. Puts Economy Ahead of Taxes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—With an assertion that "a further increase in taxation at this time would threaten the future solvency of American business and bring about the liquidation of the middle class," Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee sought today to kill the Administration's $10,500,000,000 new tax program.

In a statement issued by Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minneapolis, the Republicans proposed a program of government economy, instead of further tax increases.

The statement made no mention of sales tax proposals, but one Republican member said "that issue is dead."

Mr. Knutson said his statement was issued on behalf of the 10 Republicans on the 25-member Ways and Means Committee.

In view of known opposition by a bloc of Democrats to the Administration's program, which proposes increases in individual and corporate income rates and larger excise levies, the Republican statement was viewed as dealing the final blow to the program.

"The Treasury has failed to justify its proposal to add an additional $10,500,000,000 to our tax load," the statement said.

The statement raised serious doubts that Congress would be able to produce a tax bill embracing even half of the amount recommended by the Treasury. The Republican statement left the way open for support of some increases in excises on so-called luxuries.

Turning to its proposals for economy, "as the alternative for further increases in taxes," the Republicans said:

"The President should forthwith proceed to set Government finances in order by effecting needed economies in expenditures, which would obviate the necessity for an equivalent amount of borrowing, and therefore, of taxes.

"Let him without delay sever from the Government pay roll the 300,000 employees whom Senator Byrd (D), of Virginia, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures, has said can be removed without in any way impairing the war effort.

"We likewise recommend that the President study the possibility of eliminating waste and extravagance in military expenditures.

The statement added these conclusions:

"1. The Federal tax burden is already at the unprecedented level of 40 millions, not counting the 10 billions levied by the states and local governments, which brings the total tax load to the American people to 50 billions, or one third the national income.

"2. Without any changes in existing law, there will be two major tax increases next year: (A) Most taxpayers will have to pay, in addition to the regular 1944 income tax, 12½ per cent of their 1942 assessment. A similar additional payment must be made in 1945. (B) Beginning Jan. 1, the present 1 per cent pay-roll tax under the Social Security Act will be doubled.

"3. Millions of persons have received no benefit from the war boom, and many of these have suffered an actual decrease in income, in the face of mounting living costs and already burdensome taxes.

"4. Corporations are already paying a tax of 40 per cent on so-called normal earnings and 90 per cent on excess profits."

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As cold swells the need for coal and fuel oil... and as the thunder of war industry rises to a new pitch... even the vast freight movement of recent months may be topped.

As the nation prepares its mightiest blows, even the 2,000,000 troops a month now speeding over the rails may grow in number.

As the pace of essential wartime travel quickens, the shortage of Pullman space that summer passengers met with such good-natured understanding is growing even more severe.

Out on the line, there will be a ceaseless battle against snow and sleet . . . against the war-born shortages of manpower and equipment... against the bitter cold that makes the mile-long war freights harder than ever to haul.

Yes, there's a winter offensive ahead. An offensive in which the railroads will continue to need the superb cooperation they have received from shippers, passengers, and the armed services. For even on New York Central's *Water Level Route*, it's going to be *all up-grade to Victory!*

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

New Law Enables Appeal From Length of Sentence

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A radical departure in Massachusetts criminal law will go into effect on Nov. 1 when the State for the first time will grant convicted persons the right to appeal the length of their sentence.

The adoption of a law by the last session of the General Court providing for the establishment of an Appellate Division in the Superior Court places Massachusetts among the first States to set up a judicial board to review the sentences given criminal offenders.

Rules of procedure under the new law have been drawn up by the 32 Superior Court judges and the appointment of the first three justices to sit on the appeal board will be made by Chief Justice John Patrick Higgins of Boston sometime before the first of November.

Chief purpose of the review board, which was proposed by the Massachusetts Judicial Council, is to provide machinery to correct unfair sentences which sometimes reflect a peculiar whim or conviction on the part of the sentencing judge.

Some Reaction

Notwithstanding the fact that it had the endorsement of the Judicial Council, an agency created by the Legislature to propose improvements in the courts of the Commonwealth, the new law has met conflicting reaction by the bar and bench.

One strong objection to the law, encountered in some legal circles, is the provision that the Appellate Board may also lengthen the sentence of the person appealing as well as shorten it. This possibility, opponents say will defeat the purpose of the law by discouraging appeals.

Another school of thought holds that the sentencing judge is in the best situation to judge the treatment needed and that his judgment should stand.

Against this, on the other hand, are the many who believe that specially trained judges of exceptional ability should be in charge of sentencing persons committing serious offenses. Those of this school, for the most part, see merit in the new plan which is yet to be tried.

Under the new law a sentence such as that given last week by a Superior Court judge in which he gave five concurrent life terms to a youth convicted of a series of armed robberies could be appealed and probably would be since the convicted man has nothing to lose.

Features of Act

Principal features of the new law are:

1. A person aggrieved by a sentence may ask permission to appeal to the Appellate Division from the judge presiding at his trial within three days of imposition of sentence.
2. Trial judge may decline to permit appeal.
3. Defendant may then, within ten days, appeal to the Appellate Division for right to appeal.
4. Trial judge may transmit to the Appellate Division his reasons for the sentence.
5. The Appellate Division may require records, exhibits, or anything else pertaining to the trial.
6. Decision of the Appellate Division is final.

In recommending the new act the Judicial Council wrote: "We think an opportunity for summary review without burdening the Supreme Judicial Court and without forcing a defendant to the expense and cumbersome proceeding of appealing to that court, should be provided in order that such mistakes of judgment as may, of course, be made by any human beings, on or off the bench, may be reconsidered and corrected when they occur."

They're Candidates for City Council

By a Staff Photographer

Two Boston Women Seek Office

Mrs. Eva B. Kenefick of Brighton, left, and Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Montgomery of South Boston are the only two women on the ballot for City Council this year.

Army Air Force Assignments Now Open to WAC Volunteers

War Activities in New England

Women volunteering for the Wacs may now request assignment to Air Force positions, it was announced today at the start of a nationwide recruitment campaign sponsored by the Wacs and Army Air Forces.

A list of 18 occupational fields, covering more than 100 A. A. F. positions, was published today by the A. A. F. Boston Civilian Schools Area headquarters, which is handling the campaign in New England.

Qualified volunteers may select such jobs as Link-trainer operator, air mechanic, weather officer, and control-tower operator.

At least half the specialized jobs are clerical. Among others are telegraph operators, communications chiefs, telephone repairs, mechanical drafting, electrical drafting, cartographer, automotive electrician, cryptanalyst, motorcycle mechanic, motor-vehicle dispatcher, photographer, photographic laboratory operator, blueprinter, photo interpreter, and finger-printing.

Through on-the-job training and experience, the "Wacs with wings" will become "an integral part of a smooth-functioning war machine," officials here pointed out.

Wave Graduation

Amid full military pomp, 405 Wave officer candidates at the Navy's Midshipmen's School, Northampton, Mass., today received their commissions, comprising the 13th class to graduate on the campus of Smith College.

Among the graduates was Susan Ahn of Los Angeles, a Korean by birth, whose father was a Korean hero before his passing in a Japanese prison camp, Naval authorities pointed out.

Employees Rewarded

Four civilian employees of the ordnance depot at Fort Devens have received cash awards for "ideas for victory," under a drive to save time and labor in motor and equipment repairs.

Awards of $25 each were made to William C. Finan of Groton, Ivan Avery of Lawrence, Charles Rosee of Ayer, and Lawrence Fleck of Fitchburg.

Insignia for Seamen

Merchant seamen are being decorated with new insignia just announced here by the War Shipping Administration.

The civilian sailors, including officers, who have served in a ship's company since Dec. 7, 1941, may now wear a special button. It is a circular emblem, consisting of a background of a compass card in gold on which is mounted a federal shield in silver with a superimposed gold anchor, with "United States Merchant Marine" lettered around it.

Mariner's medals, combat bars, war-zone bars and service flags have also been authorized. All insignia may be worn on civilian or uniform coats.

Cadets Celebrate

One of the nation's most ancient and honorable military companies, the First Corps of Cadets, will celebrate its 202nd anniversary tonight with award of two nine-year service medals.

Honored with a review by the First Motor Squadron of the State Guard, now occupying the Cadets' Armory, the recipients are Maj. Leroy E. Perkins and Sergeant-Major John W. Mills.

Ship Launchings

Two more Liberty ships will be launched Thursday at New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards, making a total of 118 of this type to hit the water at South Portland. The Omar Chapman, honoring one of the last deep-sea square-rigged sailing masters, will be sponsored by his daughter, Mrs. Charles I. Day of Troy, N. Y. The George Popham, named after an early Maine colonist, will be sponsored by Mrs. Arthur Stevens, Sr., of East Boothbay, Maine.

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Mailing Dates For Holidays Much Earlier

Closing dates for Christmas cards and letters to arrive on time, as announced today by the Boston Post Office, are 10 days earlier than usual, because of increased burdens of all classes of mail.

Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster, released the following dates:

Nov. 29, for Pacific Coast States.

Dec. 1, for South Atlantic and Deep South States.

Dec. 3, for Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 13, for New England States, including Boston Postal District.

Task Quadrupled

The task of moving vast quantities of mail to the armed forces, the Postmaster pointed out, is more than four times larger than that of last year.

"The post offices do not have the manpower or transportation facilities that were formerly available," Mr. Connelly said. "We must stagger the load if we are to have any success in assuring Christmas deliveries."

Addressing himself to business establishments, he said: "First, mail all advertising material and calendars now—not during the Christmas rush. Beginning at once, deposit your mail often during the day, instead of holding all mail until closing time. Bring as much of your mail to the post office as possible rather than depositing it in building chutes or street letter boxes.

Buy Stamps Now

"Letters of extreme importance and requiring fast service, send by air mail or special delivery. Business executives should plan now to make stamp purchases sufficient to cover the Christmas season. This will save their employees from possible Christmas lines at the post office.

"In accordance with normal policy," the Postmaster continued, "the post office will make every effort to give priority service to mail for the armed forces, official and business mail. It is urged, however, that individuals and concerns make use of the special postal services during the Christmas season to assure immediate handling and dispatch of important mail.

"All parcels for Christmas," he added, "must be mailed seven days earlier than the above dates."

Milk Official Fined $42,236 Bailed After Filing Petition in Bankruptcy

After declaring he was unable to pay a Federal fine of $42,236, Howard B. Parker, a Somerville milk company executive, was free today on $5,000 bail following his surrender yesterday to the United States Marshal here.

Mr. Parker, head of the Stuart Milk Company, yesterday had also filed a bankruptcy petition in United States District Court. Judge George C. Sweeney, who originally imposed the fine and found the milk dealer in contempt for failing to comply with milk marketing regulations, released him on bail pending further action.

Last week the United States Supreme Court affirmed a Circuit Court finding that the defendant must pay the fine, which was assessed on June 15, 1942.

Failure to pay after the District Court ruling led to the dealer being held in civil contempt after which he appealed.

Government attorneys contended that Mr. Parker formerly operated the Green Valley Creamery in Vermont, which sold milk to the Stuart concern at less than cost, so that the creamery had no fund to contribute its share to the milk marketing pool for this area.

The Government claimed Mr. Parker owed the Federal Milk Marketing Administrator $42,236 and the compensatory fine was set at that amount.

In his petition in bankruptcy, Mr. Parker listed his liabilities as $63,257 and assets as $3,722.

Saltonstall Calls For Tolerance For Beliefs of Others

Differences of race and creed must in no way interfere with tolerance for each other's customs and beliefs, Governor Saltonstall declared in an article to be published in the November issue of American Mercury, made public today.

"Only the attainment of this goal will have made of this war a great and holy cause," the Governor added. "Otherwise it would better not have been fought at all," he added.

"The profound spiritual values of the conflict must never be lost sight of," the Governor said.

The United States must assume its full share of neighborly responsibility, Massachusetts' Chief Executive stated, but in doing so we must beware of the holier-than-thou attitude.

"We cannot expect all the other peoples of the earth to have the same points of view, the same desires, the same reactions, just as we do not expect them to impose their ways upon us," he said.

Watt to Be Speaker

Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, will speak on "What Labor Expects from Industry After the War" before the National Association of Cost Accountants tomorrow night at the Hotel Vendome.

Boy Gets Life Sentence

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 19 (AP)—Charles Richard Farrand, 15-year-old Harvard, Mass., youth, today was sentenced to life in Maine's State Prison by Superior Court Justice Robert A. Cony after he had pleaded guilty to murdering Barnard W. Jordan, Waterville flying instructor, by shooting last July.

Two Women Lined Up in Race Of 58 City Council Candidates

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are just two women among the 58 candidates for election to Boston's City Council this year—Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Montgomery of Ward 7 (South Boston), and Mrs. Eva B. Kenefick of Ward 21 (Brighton).

Although there have been women on the council before, there are none at present, and if either or both of the female candidates is elected on Nov. 2, that august body is due for a jolt.

Both these women are energetic and fired with a desire to help others. Both are mothers of men in the armed service of the country and hence interested in veterans' benefits. Neither is at all loath to speak out in meeting, as it were, for anything she is convinced is right, or against whatever she considers wrong. And we doubt very much if either Mrs. Kenefick or Mrs. Montgomery could be very easily shunted off the matter in hand.

Not that it hasn't been tried. Mrs. Montgomery said she had always found her huskiest opposition among men.

Her First Try

Mrs. Kenefick has yet to experience this kind of opposition, because this is her first try at running for public office. To her, the election is still a logical culmination to the years of preparation she has put in. Just as she graduated from Portia Law School when she was ready, so now she considers her next step to be service on the Council. But inexperienced though she may be, Mrs. Kenefick is no more to be pushed around than her sister-in-arms. At least, that was our opinion after interviewing her.

"I'm not an aggressive sort of person," she told us rather shyly, "but I do have definite ideas on some things." Among these things is public welfare, for this slender Brighton woman, a widow of a doctor, was a registered nurse during the last war.

The other day, the two candidates met for the first time. Mrs. Kenefick was the one who told us about the meeting. It was in the Council Chamber, in fact, and she said, "Mrs. Montgomery was awfully kind to me. I felt utterly strange, but she called to me and introduced herself right away, and from then on I felt at home."

These two women are as different from each other as two human beings could be.

Mrs. Kenefick is inclined to take the intellectual approach to a problem, while Mrs. Montgomery—whose constituents habitually call her "Monty"—is short on college education but long on human sympathy, brotherly kindness, and a disposition that makes friends as easily as a duck swims. Mrs. Kenefick, through years of deliberate planned study, at Boston College and elsewhere, has equipped herself to know her city, to look with intelligence upon its needs, and to work out the problems of government lucidly from a solid background of knowledge.

The two make a formidable combination, we thought. And apparently we are not alone in this. As we sat talking with Mrs. Montgomery in the lobby of a downtown hotel, men prominent in local politics continually passed us, and the majority threw a friendly word of greeting our way. One of the several who stopped for a chat said to us, "You know what I'm always telling Monty? I tell her if you women knew your political strength you could run things. It's like they say about a horse—if he knew how strong he was, we couldn't drive him, he'd drive us."

Both Kept Busy

Both Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Kenefick have an abhorrence of sitting around doing nothing. Mrs. Montgomery's father used to tell her, "Elizabeth, when you rest, you rust," a piece of advice which evidently took root, for this South Boston woman is all energy. She speaks energetically, with quick, earnest gestures. Her blue eyes twinkle with kindliness, and when she laughs—which she does frequently and in a surprisingly deep voice—her face dimples all over. For 22 years she has been vigorously fighting the battles of those who didn't know how to fight their own.

The Brighton candidate is astounded at the number of women she finds who are not in the least interested in their city's government. Mrs. Montgomery is not so astounded, because it's an old story to her, but both agree that women should be taking an active, lively part in politics today. As Mrs. Montgomery put it, "We women ought to get together on this thing. Let's forget party lines and just concern ourselves with cleaning house. After all, who can clean house better than a woman?"

Waves on Up and Up

Official United States Navy

Routine Flights Now Open to Navy's Women

Taking advantage of a Washington directive permitting Waves to take routine flights with naval aviators, Ensign Mary McLean of Pasadena, Calif., is shown at Squantum Naval Air Station, Massachusetts, stepping into the cockpit in flight gear. Looking on are Lieut. (jg) Leo J. Houle of Worcester, the pilot, and Ensign Barbara Hunter of Providence taking the hat of the fledgling Wave, who is about to don a helmet. Lieutenant Houle is a former Flying Tiger pilot on the Chinese front.

Rabbi Appeals For Action In Race Dispute

Continued from Page 1

"can assert itself now more than ever before, for it is within the hands of the church that the destiny of man lies."

The clergyman said that he received a large number of calls from clergymen of other denomination yesterday, following publication of the story, offering their sympathy and help.

"We can no longer ignore the incidents which have occurred repeatedly in the past few years in our neighborhood and discard them as isolated unmotivated hooliganism," Rabbi Korff declared. "These are more than ordinary incidents. The pattern which has been followed during all the attacks indicate definitely that they are of an organized character.

Safeguarding of Principles

"We don't ask for protection as Jews," the clergyman continued. "We ask for the safeguarding of those principles without which this nation cannot exist. History has proven that such incidents cannot be localized. Their purpose is to destroy the foundations of democracy and unless the church and the state awaken to the reality and gravity of the situation the repercussions may be far-reaching in their character.

"We don't want to put the finger on any governmental official and say 'You are guilty in permitting such a situation.' We have no right to do so because this is much deeper and graver a problem than can be coped with by the club of a policeman.

"We do not pray for the destruction of the wicked. We pray for the eradication of wickedness. Everyone is responsible if he is indifferent to the situation. If we ignore these traffic signals of impending danger, if we don't stop, look and listen, we will be guilty of treason to the ideals and principals of the founding fathers of this great country."

From the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Committee for Racial Unity came a proposal that a three-pronged program be adopted at once calling for:

1. Intercultural and racial education in the grade schools and through the public libraries.
2. Instruction for police officers and officials in the cultural background of the minority groups to achieve a better understanding.
3. Establishment of a fact finding commission to make investigations and recommendations concerning the various phases of racial conflict.

In a telegram to Governor Saltonstall, John P. Lewis, managing editor of PM, challenged the Governor to disprove the paper's assertion that "gangs of toughs" had beaten up Jewish children in Boston. Yesterday the Governor had the New York paper's reporter ejected from his office and challenged the truth of the statements contained in the story.

Declaring that "so far as we can find your record as a supporter of democratic civil liberties has been a good one," the editor of the New York daily told the Governor that the question reduced to "whether citizens were to receive the protection of democracy."

Governor Withholds Comment

As the conference of New England Governors adjourned at the State House at noon Governor Saltonstall was shown a copy of today's PM which challenged him to "stamp out terrorism against Boston Jews or disprove it," and was asked for comment. He replied that he had nothing to say "at this time."

At City Hall, Mayor Tobin at a press conference told reporters that he had no comment on the PM charges of violent anti-Semitic outbreaks.

Miss Lillian S. Gurvitz, counsel for the New England Division of the American-Jewish Conference, issued the following statement:

"The New England Division of the American Jewish Congress has been collecting affidavits from various people in Dorchester, Mattapan, and Roxbury for about one year. Because there did not seem to be any distinct pattern to the incidents we refrained from taking any action.

"In our opinion, however, the many recent assaults have a distinct pattern of deliberate anti-Semitic acts. The many affidavits we have taken of incidents during the last two months substantiate the PM statement."

Enemy Propaganda Result

Francis L. Hurwitz, Director of the New England Regional Office of Anti-Deflation League of B'nai B'rith issued the following statement:

"Without making any extended statement at this time, I wish to say that the Dorchester incidents, including physical violence and damage to synagogue property, while serious in themselves, are only slight indications of the result of enemy propaganda.

"This propaganda has been spreading across the country, including Boston and the New England States, for some years now and in increasing volume in recent months. The community has not decried this threat to our country nor taken any action to meet it. That duty lies upon all American citizens."

Ford Hall Forum

Max Lerner, chief editorial writer of the New York newspaper PM, and formerly Professor of Government at Williams College, will address the Ford Hall Forum, Sunday evening, October 24, on "America, America!"—a discussion of the relationships between America and its allies after the war and of the direction in which our foreign policy is leading us. This is the second forum for the season. The forums are again being held in John Hancock Hall.

War Issues to Be Raised By Parent-Teacher Group

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Tomorrow's Freedom—Today's Task" will be the theme of the two-day conference of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association which opens at the Hotel Statler tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. William A. Hastings of Madison, Wis., President of the National P. T. A., will speak at the opening and closing sessions, and Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser of Springfield, State President, will preside at all general meetings. Mrs. Merritt F. Garland is convention chairman.

The first of several symposiums will be led by Frederick J. Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Schools. Scheduled for 11 o'clock, its topic is "Addressing Ourselves to the Task of Today" and those taking part are Miss Helendeen Dodderidge, acting chief of the Consumer Service division, speaking on consumer education; F. W. Beckwith, Executive Secretary of the Oil Heating Institute of New England; Patrick Hanaver, District Manager, regional office of the OPA, discussing transportation; Miss Ruth LeDoux of the Massachusetts Safety Council; and George C. Francis, Superintendent of Fitchburg schools.

"A Community's Responsibility to Children in Wartime" will be the subject of the first afternoon symposium at 1:30, led by Miss Marenda Prentis, Executive Secretary for the Massachusetts Conference for Social Work. Juvenile protection, recreation and safety, and the spiritual contribution of the schools will be discussed by the participants. At 2:30, Dr. William C. Hill, Principal of the Classical High School in Springfield, will lead a symposium on "Adjusting for Tomorrow's Freedom," participants in which will be students from his school. M. Flagler Fultz will speak on "Music as Therapy" at 3:15, and at 3:45 there will be a conference period with round-tables on pre-schools, rural schools, urban schools, and P. T. A. councils.

The convention dinner will be held in the Georgian Room at 6:30. Dr. Julius Warren, State Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Hastings will bring greetings; the chief speaker will be the Rev. Walton E. Cole of Boston.

Following a business session at 9:30 Thursday morning, there will be a panel discussion at 10 o'clock of "Today's Task for the P. T. A." led by Mrs. Edwin R. Fiske, executive director. District directors from all over the State will take part.

Luncheon will be followed by a symposium on "The P. T. A. Pro and Con—From the Educator's Point of View" under the direction of Dr. Warren. Addresses by Prof. George K. Makechnie, Registrar of Boston University's School of Education, and Mrs. Hastings will conclude the conference Thursday afternoon. There will be a post-convention board meeting at 7 p. m.

Junior League

Mrs. Horace H. Smith of Brookline today gave Junior League members a graphic picture of China as she knew it from 1929 to 1940. Speaking at their annual membership tea, she described living in Peking, Canton, and Shanghai, in each of which cities her husband held diplomatic posts. Although he followed her to the United States on the Gripsholm, after being released from a Japanese internment camp, he is back in China again, having flown to Chungking where he is secretary in the United States Embassy. One of her most vivid descriptions was of their trip through the interior in 1934, partly by sedan chair.

Another Junior League member, Miss Charlotte Rantoul, spoke briefly on some of her experiences with the American Red Cross in the Middle East. Miss Dorothy Rackemann, President of the League, outlined plans for the coming year.

Authors' Luncheon

The Boston Authors' Club, the Manuscript Club, the New England Women's Press Association, and the Boston Branch of the Dickens' Fellowship are among the groups which have taken tables for the Authors' luncheon sponsored by the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women at the Women's Republican Club tomorrow noon.

Mrs. Wallace Starr King, President of the Pen Women, will preside at the luncheon and the regular meeting which precedes it. Guests include Miss Clara Endicott Sears, Miss Emilie Loring, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Curt Reiss, Bertha Damon, Agnes Smedley and Grace Warner Gulesian. Jesse Stuart, Cornelia Otis Skinner and Bellamy Partridge are also expected.

Mrs. Eberly to Speak

Mrs. Marion S. Eberly of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, will give an illustrated lecture on "Inter-American Co-operation in the War Effort," at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening at 7:30. She will also speak at 4 o'clock at the Pan American Society, 205 Commonwealth Avenue.

Wednesday Programs

Weston League of Women Voters—"Has the Good Neighbor Policy Been a Success in South America?" will be the subject of a talk by Sydney A. Clark, author and member of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin-America, at the home of Mrs. John G. Wright, 27 School Street, 3 p. m. Mrs. Donald D. Reynolds, President, urges both new and old members to bring guests.

New Century Club, Needham—First play reading of the Drama Study Group, at the First Parish Church, 2:15 p. m., under the direction of Mrs. Charles H. Beale. Mrs. Philip W. Livingston will be hostess at the 1:15 social hour.

Marblehead Garden Club—Annual meeting and Harvest Show at the home of Mrs. Channing Williams, Cliff Street, 2:30 p. m.

Winchester Better Homes Garden Club—Annual meeting, Winchester Public Library, 2 p. m.—Mrs. Elizabeth N. Baxton will speak on "House Plants."

D. A. R.—Tomorrow will be Victory Bond Night for the Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter with a Dutch Treat Dinner at Hotel Kenmore at 6 o'clock. Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch, Regent, will preside, and Austen H. Wood will present a motion picture travelogue at 7:45.

Boston Teachers' Club — Autumnal Tea in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Statler, James Powers, Foreign Editor of Boston Globe, speaker.

Dartmouth Women's Club—Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will speak on "Color in the Garden From Frost to Frost" at the Club's first meeting at the Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Mrs. James Walker of Swampscott is President of the Club.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—First class in University Extension course on "Investments for Women," Perkins Hall, 10 a. m.

Farm Leaders in Vermont Accept Higher Output Goals

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 19—Vermont farm leaders, meeting in two-day session in Burlington, this week, accepted 1944 food production goals proposed for the State calling for a 5 per cent increase in milk, 13 and 50 per cent increases in potato and dry bean acreages, respectively, and a decrease of 2 per cent in egg production.

The general committees, working with United States Department of Agriculture and State Department experts, emphasized that if these goals are to be attained, Vermont farmers must be assured of adequate supplies of dairy and poultry feeds, an increased supply of farm labor, and farm prices at a level which will furnish a production incentive. Unless these provisos were met, the farm leaders were convinced that even the best efforts of the farmers would fall short of the goals set.

In commenting on the program, Commissioner of Agriculture Edward H. Jones said: "We have explained here what we think we can do under present existing conditions, but under improved conditions we would be able to take our full share of the national goal."

One of the serious handicaps to the increased production of milk proposed, Committee members pointed out, was the poor hay crop this past summer, coupled with the uncertain supply of dairy feeds for this area. The shortage of farm machinery is also being felt, they asserted. Under existing conditions, they believed it barely possible that the State could maintain its present milk production of 1,428,000,000 pounds annually.

Among recommendations offered by the Farm Labor Committee, was that the War Manpower Commission should make provision for higher incomes for farm workers, permit farmers to improve tenant farmers' houses and maintain the present available supply of part-time farm workers in villages and towns.

The machinery committee recommended that the War Food Administration aid manufacturers in getting materials and in delivering machinery in time for use, that machinery repair schools be continued on even a larger scale, and that repair parts be made available by the Government.

The home food supply committee urged that every Vermont family plant an adequate vegetable garden and that frozen food lockers be made more generally available.

A rezoning of the State was recommended by the transportation committee, no duplication of service and capacity loading.

Deferment Insignia

Seven thousand Vermont farm workers this week received insignia marking them as having been deferred from military service for agricultural reasons. These were mailed from the office of Gov. William H. Wills.

Accompanying the insignia was a letter from Governor Wills in which he said: "There is no question but that the farm workers of Vermont, and of the country, are playing an extremely vital part in our war effort.

"Recognizing this fact, the last General Assembly of Vermont provided tangible recognition to be accorded those who have been deferred by Selective Service for agricultural work on our Vermont farms.

"As Governor of the State, I take pleasure in sending you this lapel insignia, the award that has been selected for presentation to you who have been deferred for this important work here in Vermont.

'Outrageous Fortune' at the Wilbur—Music—New Films at Keith Memorial

Elsie Ferguson Starred In New Rose Franken Play

By L. A. Sloper

Rose Franken has written in "Outrageous Fortune," which opened at the Wilbur last night, a brilliant, subtle, moving drama, leagues beyond and above "Claudia," or "Another Language."

Daring greatly, she has presented a social study based on three main motifs, the race problem, homosexuality, and marital maladjustment. Usually, when a playwright attempts to handle so many themes in one play, the result is confusion. Miss Franken has managed her material with a contrapuntal mastery which achieves a fundamental unity.

This play is probably not for everyone. Its meaning is not on the surface, but in its overtones. Nearly all the persons of the play are suffering from some inner conflict. Most of these conflicts are adjusted through the influence of a mysterious, even mystical woman of obscure antecedents and a singular fascination.

This character resembles the chief figures of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "The Servant in the House"; but without their religious implications. Hers is a worldly, even a fleshly influence. She works through sympathy, tolerance, and a deep love for humanity. She is closer to Mary Magdalen than to Mary the mother of Jesus.

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The Jewish family into which she comes is uneasy and neurotic. Bert Harris, the head of the house, is a stockbroker proud of his race, stern in his moral standards, rather obtuse in his human relations. He has built up his own neat world of happiness, and refuses to admit that all is not well in it.

His wife Madeline, though she loves him, is restless and dissatisfied, and her wandering eye falls upon a boy 10 years her junior, a friend of the mysterious Crystal. Madeline calls him her protégé.

Bert tries not to realize that his brother Julian, a talented musician, is homosexual, and incidentally a complete heel. Julian is engaged to Kitty, a high spirited girl who fights the knowledge that she is facing an impossible marriage. Barry, the boy, is described as a "borderline case," who may be still capable of normal human love. There is also the understanding mother of the Harrises, and a sympathetic physician.

Much in this situation is of course distasteful and some of it is repugnant in the extreme. Yet it constitutes a set of human problems which are not unheard of and which need to be handled. Crystal's method of handling them will not be acceptable to all playgoers, but she does bring at least temporary relief to most of the principal sufferers.

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The performance, under the direction of the author, was on the whole revealing. The chief difficulty with it was the general tendency to play in the so-called naturalistic style which makes lines inaudible to most of the audience. In this particular the most notable exception was Adele Longmire, who gave a vivid account of Kitty's suffering, and who made every word tell. Frederic Tozere, as Bert, also made himself heard, and projected clearly the character of Bert as well as his speeches.

Elsie Ferguson, returning to the stage after an absence of more than a decade, brought an undiminished art to the portrayal of Crystal, but she seems to have forgotten the technique of sending lines across the footlights. Margalo Gillmore, not well cast, was unable to persuade the observer that Madeline was a Jewess.

Brent Sargent was very successful with the unpleasant part of Julian, and Dean Norton was an attractive Barry. Maria Ouspenskaya was an appealing grandmother, more especially in her moments of silent acting; her language difficulties seriously handicap her otherwise. Edouard Franz was unobtrusively excellent as the physician, but Margaret Hamilton, a good comic, overacted the role of his Irish wife.

The response of the first-night audience was warm.

'Outrageous Fortune'

At the Wilbur—New play by Rose Franken, presented by Gilbert Miller, directed by Miss Franken, setting by Raymond Sovey. The cast:

Mrs. Harris ..... Maria Ouspenskaya
Dr. Andrew Goldsmith ..... Edouard Franz
Madeline Harris ..... Margalo Gillmore
Mary ..... Mabel Taylor
Bert Harris ..... Frederic Tozere
Julian Harris ..... Brent Sargent
Kitty ..... Adele Longmire
Barry Hamilton ..... Dean Norton
Crystal Grainger ..... Elsie Ferguson
Cynthia ..... Margaret Williams
Gertrude ..... Margaret Hamilton

Marcus Blechman

Adele Longmire

In "Outrageous Fortune," current play at the Wilbur.

© United Artists

Grace George and James Cagney

In "Johnny Come Lately," coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday

John C. Wilson

Producer-director of "Blithe Spirit," coming to the Wilbur Monday.

John C. Wilson: Up From Wall St. To Times Square

Any stage director who incautiously ventures to address an assembly knows that when he ends his talk he will be asked the question: "What method do you use?" With mounting apprehension he feels the inevitable query coming toward him and realizes he will be immersed in a sea of earnest thinkers battling for Stanislavsky, Reinhardt, the Group or Orson Welles. He likewise comprehends that if he has any artistic conscience he can give no adequate reply.

Each person who undertakes to put a playwright's work on the stage has certain individual preferences for the way he goes about it, but, according to John C. Wilson, who directed Noel Coward's comedy "Blithe Spirit" they are not related to so sinister a word as "method." He believes the whole proceeding is so correlated that the director is dependent on both the dramatist and the actors and that most of the ideas come from watching the actors at rehearsal.

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"Some men are able to lay out a checkerboard plan of movements for a whole play before they come to a first rehearsal. This may be an excellent way but it is not my way. On the other hand some of my confrères like to keep the actors reading at a table for the first five or six days of rehearsals while I start to 'walk' the play in the early stages of preparation." The actors' instinct for doing the right thing can be guided and enriched by the director, who must view the play in the round rather than from the player's single point of view.

"I like to have a lot of fun at rehearsal," says Mr. Wilson. "We usually jibe a good deal and in that way eliminate the feeling of tension. An actor is sensitive and he responds best if he feels confidence in what he is doing. On the other hand I may irritate actors in the early rehearsals because of an uncontrollable desire to start polishing at once on intonations and readings."

Although Mr. Wilson had produced many plays and had staged summer theater presentations with Gertrude Lawrence, Tallulah Bankhead, and Grace George, "Blithe Spirit" was his first major job of directing. On the other hand, as Noel Coward's business associate since 1925, he had sat in at every rehearsal of a Coward play, knowing he would be asked afterward for suggestions. Then, too, ther had been invaluable association with the Lunts, business partners of Mr. Coward and Mr. Wilson since 1933 in the firm represented by the line "John C. Wilson presents."

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A letter sent to Noel Coward in England, asking for ideas as to movements and also for him to send back a script with intonations underlined brought a friendly reply: "Your audiences are different from London and your cast is entirely different from the British company."

Starting from scratch with no word of direction in the script of "Blithe Spirit" Mr. Wilson had the advantage of such players as Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood and Mildred Natwick. The fact that the play is returning to Boston—the Wilbur on Oct. 25—after playing in New York almost continuously for two years, is evidence of his success. After "Blithe Spirit" was launched, he co-directed S. N. Behrman's "The Pirate" with Alfred Lunt, and is at present engaged in staging the Rodgers and Hart musical "A Conecticut Yankee."

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Mr. Wilson believes that it is of advantage to a director to have had some actual experience. At Andover his face was regularly in the foreground of volunteers for amateur plays, and at Yale he haunted Monty Woolley's lintel when the latter was preceptor of the drama club. Wall Street claimed him for a time after graduation but there were intervals of acting with the Amateur Comedy Club and a tour with Genevieve Tobin in "Polly Preferred." Another interlude found him helping to direct productions of "The Swan" and "Men Must Fight."

The separation of Mr. Wilson from Wall Street came about through a meeting with Noel Coward in London. Wher the latter came to the United States to appear in "The Vortex," Mr. Wilson sent him an invitation to luncheon. The actor did not show up. Somewhat indignant Mr. Wilson invaded Mr. Coward's dressing room after a matinee and found the actor equally hostile, as he had waited at the time appointed. Not until several days later did Mr. Coward find that his secretary had failed to mail a note of acceptance. Out of this incident which soon lapsed into amenities came a proposal from Mr. Coward that the American become his business manager. After that the theater never relaxed its hold on Mr. Wilson.

Juveniles Shine In 'Top Man'

Juvenile players have their innings in "Top Man" at the Keith Memorial. Donald O'Connor, who heads the cast, is a youngster with surprising assurance, a bright manenr, and a knowing air which makes his breezy repartee vastly amusing to the younger generation. Susanna Foster contributes a number of songs to the entertainment and lends her presence to a school romance. Peggy Ryan has a brisk comedy style which helps to build up the humors. And Anne Gwynne participates in the romantic embroideries.

Lillian Gish, who is a sensitive player, is back on the screen as one of the parents in the family around which the story is woven. Richard Dix has one of the supporting roles as the father of the household. And such players as Samuel S. Hinds and Louise Beavers turn up among the adults. But it is the juniors who carry off the honors.

The entertainment is light but amusing. The narrative turns on the adventures of a middle-class American family with a schoolboy son and a couple of daughters. When the father goes into the Navy, the son becomes the titular head of the family. Hence the title of the picture.

Considerable music is worked into the script. In addition to Miss Foster's songs there is instrumental music of the jive variety by the Borrah Minevitch Rascals and Count Basie and his orchestra. Before the story is finished the youngsters put on a musical show of their own. They generally do in this kind of film.

The other feature is a farfetched thriller called "The Seventh Victim." Tom Conway plays the principal role.

Talbot

Julie Haydon

In "The Patriots," now in its final week at the Colonial.

Concerts to Come

Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, is announced to give the November program in the concert series arranged by the Music Department of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. Another artist on the books is Josef Hofmann, pianist. An organization named to appear late in the season is the Musical Art Quartet, with Charles Denoe Leedy, pianist.

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Modern Organ Pieces

Carl Weinrich, organist, gives a free public recital in Houghton Memorial Chapel, Wellesley College, on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 27, at 8 o'clock. The works listed for presentation include Hindemith's First Sonata in E flat minor, Walter Piston's Chromatic Study on the name of Bach, and Hubert W. Lamb's Fugue in E.

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Community Orchestra

The Boston Community Orchestra, directed by Harry Ellis Dickson, is organizing and practising to assist at a Shakespearean performance to be given at the Boston Tributary Theater in February. Under rehearsal is the "Midsummer Night's Dream" music of Mendelssohn.

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Soprano Recital

Isabel French, soprano, is announced to give a song recital in Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 2, at 8:30 o'clock. She will be assisted by George Reeves at the piano. The program:

Divinités du Styx ..... Gluck
Dido's Lament ..... Purcell
O Ravishing Delight ..... Arne
Frauenliebe und Leben ..... Schumann
Cinq Chansons Grecques ..... Ravel
Lydia; Sérénade Toscane; Nell ..... Fauré
O quand je dors ..... Liszt
Le Poisson Volant ..... Vellones
Tyndaris ..... Hahn
Au Pays ou se tait la Guerre; L'Invitation au Voyage ..... Dupare

'Winged Victory' Tickets

An Army Air Forces box office staff arrived in town Monday to begin filling mail order requests for the Air Forces show, "Winged Victory." A special box office will be set up in the lobby of the Shubert Theater, where ticket sale will start Oct. 25, a week and a day in advance of the opening on Tuesday, Nov. 2. All tickets will be handled by Air Forces men.

To Give Saroyan Play

William Saroyan's "A Decent Birth, A Happy Funeral" will be presented by the Tributary Theater at New England Mutual Hall on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 19 and 20.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to an changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

New Bedford—Friday, Oct. 22, 9 p. m. (beginning Friday, Nov. 5, first and third Fridays of each month at 9 p. m.), WNBH, 1340kc.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Norway Fights On."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W13B, Boston (44.3me), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Griff Williams Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Field's Victory Show.
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Music That Endures.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Denny Beckner's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Johnny Messner's Orchestra.

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 20

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert, TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—London to Edinburgh. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Talks on Africa. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Radio Theater: Scenes from "On Approval." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—McGeachy's Daily Round-Up. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by the Playwrights' Company and Rowland Stebbins. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Opera House—"Artists and Models," Presented by Lou Walters, Don Ross, E. M. Loew and Michael Redstone. Starring Jane Froman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday (Oct. 20), and Saturday (Oct. 23).

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin and Du Bose Heyward. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. Featuring Todd Duncan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Outrageous Fortune," by Rose Franken. Presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Elsie Ferguson, Maria Ouspenskaya, Margalo Gillmore and Frederic Tozere. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week).

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 3, 6:25, 9:45. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:05, 4:30, 7:50.

Exeter—"Assignment in Britanny," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. 2:30, 6, 9:25. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster, Peggy Ryan. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. "Seventh Victory," Tom Conway. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Majestic—"Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone. 12:40, 3:52, 7, 10. Stage Show: 2:30, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:35.

Modern—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9:05. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 6:50, 10:15. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:45.

Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:25, 4:45, 6:56, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—"Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 8:50. Stage show: 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:05, 9:40.

Scollay—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Airways to Peace," "A Nation Dances," "Nursery Rhyme Mysteries," "Amphibious Fighters," Duke Ellington and His Orchestra, "Scrappily Married," with Leon Errol, Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 10:05. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"Airways to Peace," "Hollywood in Uniform," "Hunting Dogs," "Pete Smith," Disney, "John Nesbitt," "Scenic Alaska," Duke Ellington, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. 1:25, 4:40, 7:55. "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie, Cesar Romero. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Gorilla Man," John Loder. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. Leon Errol. 1:45, 5, 8:15.
Allston: "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant Rosalind Russell. "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Get Going," Grace McDonald, R. Paige.
Regent: "Harrigan's Kid," Bobby Readick, William Gargan. "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2, 6:45, 9:05.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Destroyer," E. Robinson. "Youngest Profession. Virginia Weidler. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Good Morning, Judge," Dennis O'Keefe.
Coolidge Corner: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles
Cleveland Circle: "Destroyer," Edward Robinson, Glen Ford. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Mysterious Doctor," John Loder. 2, 8.
University: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Phantom Killer," D. Purcell, J. Woodbury.
Codman Square: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 3:45, 9:20. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 2:05, 7:38.
Park: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson, Marguerite Chapman. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Youngest Profession," Edward Arnold. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Walk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "The Test," Rin Tin Tin. 1:30. Continuous, 7-11.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "First Comes Courage," Brian Aherne. 2:30, 8:15. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 3:55, 9:40.
MALDEN—Granada: "So Proudly We Hail," Paulette Goddard, Claudette Colbert. 2:55, 5:50, 8:55.
Mystic: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:20, 7, 9:55. "Someone to Remember," Mable Paige, John Craven. 1:55, 8:30.
Maplewood: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 3:16, 9:16. "London Blackout Murders," John Abbott, Mary McLeod. 2:02, 8:02.
Orpheum: "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 2:35, 7:30. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 3:40, 9:25.
Strand: "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 3:15, 9:10. "Headin' for God's Country," William Lundigan. 1:55, 7:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, John Carroll. "Assignment in Britany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. Continuous, 1-11.
Fellsway: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Oklahoma Kid," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Page, John Craven. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.
QUINCY — Quincy: "We've Never Been Licked," Anne Gwynne. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
Strand: "Assignmen in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "The Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 2:08, 7:53. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 3:23, 9:08.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "Flying With Music."
Coolidge: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Destroyer," E. G. Robinson, Glenn Ford. "What's Buzzin Cousin," Ann Miller, Rochester.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. Rita Johnson.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Lucille Ball, Red Skelton. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 2:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	"Waltzing With You"
3:15 Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert Orchestra	"Waltzing With You"
3:30 News; Snapshots	United Nations Relief:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	Orchestra; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	riety show with orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	"Francine Presents"
4:15 Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:30 Book Fair	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Pull Speed Ahead: Waves	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:45 Defense; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	Variety Program	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	'Dick Tracy' sketch	'Portia Faces Life': sk.	'The Black Hood": sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30 "Follies"; Quartet.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 "American Women"	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": news.	Terry and the Pirates.	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Musical Program	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours".	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Music for Moderns: songs	Monitor World News	News Service
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman's Blue Boys	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Salute to Youth"; Ray-	"Confidentially Yours",	Royal Light Quartette.
7:45 Hour; songs; orch.	WAVE Parade	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Lawrence Tibbett, songs
8:00 'Big Town': drama;	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15 "Man With Scar"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra.
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus.
8:45 comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	The Attucks Chorus.
9:00 "Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 or; news; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Gracie Fields' Show	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to Nation	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	American Forum of Air:	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"Should Eighteen-Year-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Suspense": drama	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	Olds Vote?"	News; Music
10:15 with Orson Welles	Waltz Time: Music	comedy; songs; orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland": dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks	"This Nation at War":	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orch.
10:45 "Foreign Corresp'd't"	speakers; interviews	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Fats Waller's Orch.
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Danny Beckner's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
11:30 Raym'd Scott Show:	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War': drama-	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 orchestra; songs	Jerry Wald's Orchestra	tized War Books	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: news

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather.	News comment	
7:30 Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; "Band Box"	
7:45 News; war summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Carolina Cabot, s.	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": news	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show,	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Morning, Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
9:45 Food Fair: talk	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:15 American Stories	Music; Sh. Exner, Music	"The Open Door": sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard	Francine Presents
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Br

Fifth Army Scores Victory in Battle of Volturno River

Continued from Page 1

all points, it was announced at Allied headquarters.

American troops captured five villages on the eastern sector of the Fifth Army line in a sweeping advance of from three to five miles. Simultaneously British troops between Capua and the sea swept over the difficult river barrier at all points on bridges constructed by American engineers.

At the same time, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army continued to push back the Germans and captured the towns of Santo Stefano and Montecilfone in their drive from the Adriatic coast.

The Fifth Army push put them astride the Tierno River where enemy resistance slackened. They captured the villages of Gioia, Liberi, Faicchio, Pontelatone, and Alvignano and also Bressa, near the west coast north of the Volturno.

The North African Air Force attacked the Germans from one end of the line to the other.

General Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's troops showed signs of weakening in their defense against the east flank of the Fifth Army line, but the five villages in rough mountain country had to be taken by hard-won infantry advances.

The capture of the towns coincided with a tribute by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to the infantry's "footslogger" who has to fight long and hard, and who sometimes is overlooked because of the more colorful exploits of other arms.

American troops encountered numerous valleys and streams in their advance and crossed the Tierno, a tributary of the Volturno, at least at one spot.

Official reports said that the Germans were depending largely on machine guns and artillery in their defensive stands.

The Fifth Army won virtually full control of the pocket formed by the northwestward bend of the Volturno above its confluence with the Calore River.

Faicchio on the Tierno is some six miles northeast of Ruviano, captured Oct. 17, and Gioia is more than two miles farther northwest. Seizure of Alvignano put Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's forces 7½ miles above the Volturno northeast of Capua. Liberi and Pontelatone lie in this same area five and four miles above the river.

The Allied advance is expected to be slow and difficult in the coming weeks due to increasing rains and the mountains. Towns such as Bressa had been leveled by heavy fighting to force the river.

Sea Off Eastern U. S. One of Safest Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 19

The sea lanes stretching from Nova Scotia to Florida and reaching 300 miles out from the coast to cover an area of 700,000 square miles are now among the safest in the world, the enemy having sunk only three vessels in this area in the past 15 months, according to Vice-Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

Russia:

Nazis Use Reserves To Hold Melitopol

Germans were reported rushing reinforcements from their Crimean manpower reservoir in a desperate attempt to hold the South Ukraine stronghold of Melitopol in the face of Russian offensives from the east and north aimed at cracking that gateway to the Crimea and engulfing hundreds of thousands of Nazi troops in the great peninsula.

Some of the heaviest fighting of the war was raging inside of Melitopol itself, Russians said. Red Army shock spearheads, battling with bayonets and grenades in a blinding dust storm, pushed through a formidable maze of blockhouses and street defenses, a Soviet communiqué said, cleared several districts of last-ditch defenders, hurled back a strong German counterattack southwest of the city, and "captured large quantities of war materials."

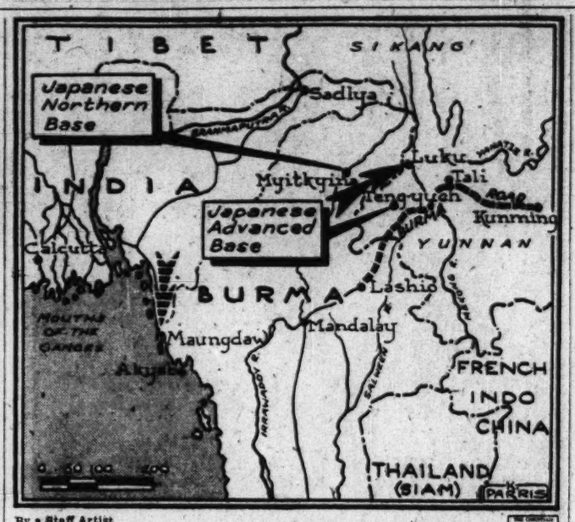
Crack Russian divisions under Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, having battered their way more than four miles deeper into the Dnieper River bend from captured Zaporozhe to flank the Nazi armies in that salient, were pounding southward toward a probable juncture with Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin, leading the main drive against Melitopol from the east.

Berlin said that more than 300,000 Red Army troops were pushing south from Zaporozhe and acknowledged that Nazi forces were giving ground. Moscow said 23 towns were liberated, 4,000 Germans slain, scores of tanks and guns captured or destroyed, and all enemy counterattacks smashed and hurled back in this drive.

Fresh Russian gains were announced below Gomel, the Nazi White Russian base north of Kiev, where Soviet Troops who had crossed the Dnieper in a new advance were striking toward Rechitsa, 27 miles west of Gomel.

The advance, if continued, would threaten the German railroad link with Poland and drive a wedge between the enemy armies to the north and south.

North and south of Kiev itself, the Moscow war bulletin reported that Russians had "considerably improved their positions" beyond the west bank of the Dnieper in their pincer drive on the Ukranian Capital.



By a Staff Artist

Opening Shots in Burma Campaign

Black arrow indicates point where Japanese forces, driving back the Chinese to prevent them joining the British on the west, have been bombed by Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's airmen. Striped arrow shows Maungdaw, where British attacked the Japanese recently to relieve pressure on the Chinese.

South Pacific:

Japanese Foiled In Finschhafen Raid

Allied troops and airmen have beat back an attempted Japanese landing near Finschhafen, New Guinea, and destroyed 24 of 35 planes bent on raiding Allied shipping.

The Japanese sent three troop-laden barges in toward the Finschhafen beach before dawn Oct. 17. Heavy fire from Australians, who had captured the former Japanese base Oct. 2, sank two barges. The third disappeared but Gen. Dougas MacArthur's communiqué said the enemy trops "were largely destroyed."

A Headquarters spokesman said the Japanese still have a considerable force in the Saltelberg area, about 15 miles northwest of Finschhafen. Two attacks from that area were repulsed by Australians.

Enemy air attacks were no more successful. Thirty-five planes were sent against shipping in Oro Bay. Allied fighters intercepted and shot down 24 and probably destroyed six others. Four Allied fighter planes were lost but one pilot was saved.

The communiqué told of another attack on Wewak, Japanese base some 300 miles northwest of Finschhafen, in which 15 grounded planes were destroyed and four Japanese fighters were shot down.

In the northwestern sector, Liberator bombers for the first time raided Ternate, important port on Halmahera Island in the Molucca Sea. Pilots who flew the 2,200-mile round trip said the center of Ternate was left in ruins.

Tally of Destruction By U. S. Submarines

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 19

The following losses inflicted upon Japanese naval shipping by United States submarines since the beginning of the war have been disclosed by the Navy:

Combatant Ships

Type	Sunk	Prob'ly Sunk	Damaged	Totals
Battleships	0	0	0	0
Aircraft Carriers	0	1	2	3
Cruisers	3	2	5	10
Destroyers	22	5	6	33
Submarines	0	0	0	0
Tenders	2	1	0	3
Others	12	1	0	13
Totals	39	10	13	62

Noncombatant Ships

Fleet Tankers	34	2	16	52
Transports	27	5	8	40
Cargo and Supply	190	17	63	270
Miscellaneous	29	2	5	36
Totals	280	26	92	398
Total ships of all types	319	36	105	460

Submarines:

U. S. Torpedoes Sink 319 Japanese Ships

American submarines, carrying the war into home waters of Japan, have sunk or damaged 460 Japanese vessels since the war began, the Navy announced in a communiqué.

The figures, contained in a communiqué released by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, included 148 enemy ships not previously listed as struck by torpedoes in the war against Japanese shipping.

The Navy's totals showed that 319 Japanese ships have been sent to the bottom, 36 probably have been sunk, and 105 others damaged since Dec. 7, 1941.

The new reports of sinkings and damaging of enemy craft included 98 ships sunk, 5 probably sunk, and 45 damaged. Previous communiqués had listed 221 as sunk, 31 probably sunk, and 60 as damaged.

Mr. Knox, explaining the announcement of 148 additional craft sunk or damaged, said that prompt announcements of sinkings by submarines provide "means of help to the enemy and they are withheld for that reason." He added there no loneger is any information of value to the enemy in the new announcements, which means that the submarines that inflicted the heavy toll have completed their war patrols.

Continent:

Hannover Blasted By British Bombers

The Royal Air Force attacked Germany in great strength last night, directing the main blow against Hannover, while Mosquito bombers blasted targets in Berlin and Western Germany, it was announced.

Seventeen bombers were lost during the operations, the full results of which were obscured by clouds which partially covered the targets, the British Air Ministry said.

The raids broke a 10-day lull in large-scale British bombardment operations, and represented the fourth heavy assault on Hannover within 30 days. The city was the target of the last major British night raid on Oct. 8.

Hannover, a city with a normal peacetime population of about 500,000, is the site of the great continent Gummiwerke, where much of Germany's finished rubber products are manufactured. To reach the city British raiders had to fly a round trip of about 360 miles—provided they traveled in a direct line to and from the target.

The raid on Berlin was the second successive night assault on the German Capital by speedy Mosquito bombers, and their fourth this month. Mosquitoes also hit targets in Western Germany.

A procession of heavy bombers moved eastward toward the Continent early in the evening, and could scarcely have reached the target before a small force of German raiders crossed into East Anglia and Southeast England around midnight, with attacks pressed as far as London.

It was London's third alert in as many nights. The raiders dropped flares and some explosives.

A hot antiaircraft barrage was thrown up against the Nazi planes, which instead of flying singly as in the recent past managed a small formation in attacking one district.

In at least one London area rescue workers were digging in the ruins of a crowded apartment house hit Oct. 17 when the new raid was staged.

Yugoslavia:

Guerrillas Aided By American Fliers

United States medium Mitchell bombers and Lightnings, reaching out in support of Yugoslav guerrillas, pushed deep into Yugoslavia Oct. 18 to attack the railroad center of Skoplje controlling the Vardar Valley leading south into Salonika and Greece, Allied Headquarters announced.

Tracks were ripped up, the Skoplje rail bridge southeast of the yards was bombed, and at least three locomotives and 15 cars were destroyed by two waves of planes which caught German defenses off guard.

Neither enemy fighters nor antiaircraft fire were encountered.

Mitchell bombers with P-38 Lightning escorts began the attack on Skoplje, hitting the north and south ends of the yards where switching facilities were concentrated. Other bombs struck in the center of the yards, destroying tracks.

Two hours later, a wave of bomb-carrying Lightnings sped over the area again to attack the bridge four miles away and to hit the near-by signal building and passenger station.

Three guerrilla armies—Yugoslav "regulars" under Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz' red-starred bands, and a resurgent Albanian guerrilla army—were reported locked in bitter battles with General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's forces over a wide Western Balkan front.

General Mihailovic's forces, launching their first big offensive since the German occupation of garrisons formerly held by Italians, were said to be pushing through toward the Danube River loop in Northeastern Serbia after capturing two towns in a definite menace to German river traffic.

There was no hint that the forces of General Tito and Mihailovic, long at odds, had joined to oppose the invaders of their homeland, but it appeared that some of their activities might overlap. Bands representing both forces are fighting in Bosnia and in Serbia.

China:

Japanese Thrust East Across Salween

One prong of the Japanese drive into Southwestern China has been thrust eastward across the Salween River, which for 18 months has held the enemy in check, a communiqué from headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell indicated.

The communiqué recorded an attack by fighter-bombers of the United States 14th Air Force, supporting Chinese ground forces, on Japanese troop concentrations and supply dumps at Luku, in Yunnan Province on the east bank of the Salween well north of the point where the old Burma road crosses that barrier.

It was the first indication that the Japanese had established a bridgehead. The Chinese have not acknawledged the loss of Luku or any Japanese crossing of the river.

New Labor Relations Code Takes Shape in Canada

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 19—Canada is to have a new labor relations code, which the Government has been framing after a careful study of the report of the National War Labor Board with existing labor conditions in the country as a background. The considerations on which it is to be based are said to include:

1. "Gross" inequities in wage rates which would manifestly be just grounds for grievance should and will be removed.

2. Some leeway will be allowed for an upward revision in wage rates lower than 50 cents an hour.

3. The principle of collective bargaining in regard to working conditions, hours of work, etc. is affirmed, but any agreement that might be reached in relation to wage rates will be subject to approval by the Labor Board and through it by the Government.

4. The system of wage control as an essential to the maintenance of the whole scheme of price control is and will be even more strongly supported by the government.

5. Penalties for infraction of the new code by either employer or employee will be strictly enforced, and the hands of the Prices Board in this way strengthened.

6. The Dominion and provinces will co-operate in the administration of the new regulations.

Anti-inflation Safeguards

Whatever concessions may be made to labor in wartime, the Government is determined that the anti-inflation dykes will hold. The indications are that every member of the Government is wholeheartedly behind the work of the Prices Board and its Chairman, Donald Gordon. The importance of keeping the forces of inflation in check is thrown into relief at this time when the public is being asked to invest $1,200,000,000 in war bonds. The money is needed, but it is recognized as reasonable that the people should be assured that the loan will not deteriorate as an investment through inflation.

It is realized that this is a critical time for the Prices Board. There is no attempt to disguise the fact that the wage ceiling hasn't been holding in all cases. The cost of living bonus has not been a completely successful buffer against the pressure on the ceiling, and the new code may have to include other checks and balances.

What is hoped for in the new code is that it will designate a line on which the anti-inflation forces can make a definite stand, and that all agencies of the Government that have anything to do with administering the code, including the National War Labor Board, will always keep in mind the importance of that line being held.

Conference With Provinces

The report of the National War Labor Board will shortly be released, but the decisions of the Government on its recommendations will not appear until a conference has been held with the provinces. The Federal Government under the War Measures Act has power to make any regulations it wants in regard to labor relations, but the provinces through their attorneys general and their labor departments have a hand in carrying them out. To ensure the most effective administration of the new code, it is considered advisable that there should be full understanding and co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces from the start.

The conference is likely to discuss manpower questions, although these are primarily a Federal responsibility and the assistance given by the provinces can only be limited. The close connection of the provinces with basic industries, however, makes their cooperation in relation to these of genuine value. Just now a large number of farmers are being recruited for work during the off season in agriculture, in wood cutting, base metal and coal mining, packing and other industries and the provinces through their local organizations and farming committees are helping in the campaign.

There is nothing new about this. For many years it has been customary for a large number of farm workers to go to the bush for logging operations in the winter. Last year about 170,000 took seasonal work in this and other industries, and probably the figure will be about the same this year.

Organization Needed

What, it is felt, is need now, is that the program of transferring men should be so effectively organized that each year every available man, not essential to the farms in winter should be sent where he is most urgently required. It has been fully explained to farm workers, removing some uncertainty that formerly existed, that those who have had their call-up for military training deferred, will not lose this exemption by taking seasonal work.

The newsprint industry is one that, with the shortage of labor, has to depend on farm workers to help to meet their labor needs. This year the paper companies want about 20,000 farm laborers for cutting pulpwood in the bush. There is unquestionbly a threatened shortage in newsprint production for the coming year. The reports of the Combined Production and Resources Board have covered this.

The extent of this shortage as far as Canada is concerned will dpeend in large measure on the number of men obtained from the farms and the rapidity with which they are sent to the bush. Newsprint manufacturers say that farm workers are almost always skilled woodsmen, and that they are very anxious to get them. There is the prospect, Labor Department officials stated, that help from the farm will be mustered more quickly this year than last.

Registrant in Dilemma Due to Government Secret

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—An Oklahoma registrant wrote from Tennessee to tell his draft board he had gone to work.

"I'm a construction job," the letter said. "I cannot tell what we're building—nobody but the Government knows."

Cracks in Japan's Armor Seen in Weaker Defense

Continued from Page 1

weaknesses of the enemy are held to be a certainty.

In the past six weeks the fleet under Admiral Chester P. Nimitz has made these daring incursions into the Central Pacific without meeting opposition.

The first, the raid on Marcus Island on Sept. 1, might conceivably have been too great a surprise to permit the bringing up of enemy fleet units.

But on the following strikes against the Gilbert Islands and Wake the Japanese naval chieftains had ample opportunity to contest the bold move had they wanted a fleet engagement.

Fleet Tests Avoided

The feeling then began to grow that Japan's navy was suffering a greater handicap than formerly reckoned when it failed to make any large-scale effort to oppose the recent New Georgia drive by the Allies. It is well known that the naval battles of the past 18 months have cut into the strength of the Japanese fleet, particularly cruisers and destroyers, by nearly a half.

And it was pointed out that Japan's naval shipbuilding program, though it was supposed to reach its peak this fall, is still not powerful enough to replace anything but a minor portion of these losses.

For this reason, and considering the surprising absence of the enemy's fleet recently in the Central Pacific, it is believed that Japan will continue to ignore any challenge and avoid heavy fleet engagements until such times as the United States Fleet tries to penetrate to the heart of the Empire.

Air Strength Depleted

In the air heavy Japanese losses have been even more noticeable. Over Marcus and the Gilberts there was no trace of air opposition, though these islands are major air bases.

At Wake some 30 Zeros managed to get into the air but not one got back to tell the story of vastly superior American naval aircraft and personnel which apparently was able to wipe out all opposition.

American pilots in all the Pacific theaters of war concur in bringing back reports of inexperienced Japanese pilots, who, they say, are indecisive and unfamiliar with air combat tactics, and extremely poor in the highly skilled art of air gunnery.

Like Japan's naval construction its air replacement program has been unable to keep up with the heavy losses.

More than 2,000 Japanese planes were shot down in the Solomons campaign which began last year and the rate of loss has been steadily mounting.

Submarine Action Slight

Deterioration of the enemy submarine warfare has not been so noticeable because Japan never has been very successful in an underwater campaign.

Whether this is because Japan has experimented too much with submarines instead of concentrating on the mass production of standard types, or whether it is that the Japanese are not physically suited for underwater pressures, the fact remains that the United States has suffered hardly at all from this threat.

Japan has used submarines with some degree of success in conjunction with its surface fleet in naval battles.

Opportunities for raiding on the long Pacific shipping lanes have been practically ignored. Occasionally a submarine will operate for a few days to some shipping terminal point, sinking or damaging one or two ships, but uncharted reefs probably have claimed as many of the Allied merchant ships as have torpedoes.

What is far more significant is the fact that during the course of thousands of miles of cruising through enemy waters in recent weeks not a single torpedo is known to have been fired at the powerful United States naval task forces.

All these weaknesses, it is pointed out here, do not mean that Japan is incapable of hitting back.

They do point to the fact that Japan realizes that in order to defend its inner holdings it must shortly give up many of its advanced bases.

Romain Rolland

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The German DNB agency said today that the Paris morning press announced the passing of Romain Rolland, French author, playwright, historian, and Nobel Prize winner.

The radiocast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, did not give the place or cause of the passing of the widely known anti-Nazi whose novel, "Jean Cristophe," was banned in 1941 by the Vichy Government.

Radio France at Algiers, Algeria, said Oct. 17 that M. Rolland had been interned by the Germans in an undesignated concentration camp.

Tommies Hail Yanks As Nazi Guards Run

By the Associated Press

Aboard the Exchange Ship Drottingholm
Göteberg, Sweden,
Oct. 18. Delayed.

Several British Tommies awaiting repatriation in this neutral port told with evident relish today how they were caught in a raid by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators on Marienburg, Oct. 9.

"We were in a work command being escorted to our jobs by a German guard when the planes came over," said George Magee, a soldier from North Ireland. "The Jerries, watching proudly, pointed upward saying: 'Look how strong our Luftwaffe has become.'

"'Man,' one of our boys said, 'that's not the Luftwaffe—those are Liberators.' The words were hardly spoken before the guards were scooting at top speed for the nearest shelter."

Japan's Delayed Air Drive Ends in Major Disaster

Continued from Page 1

strategic thinking, the quality of which seems from any military standards crude and is partly responsible for the position in which Japan now finds itself.

It is surprising how, despite the crushing of their air command at Wewak and the loss of 60 per cent of their accumulated planes at Rabaul on Oct. 12, the Japanese put up as strong an attack and defense as they did.

This may be accounted for by withdrawals from the Solomons and other points. Aerial reconnaissance of the northern Solomons showed that there was a marked decrease of planes in that area, indicating that the Japanese were compelled to split their air strength there to replenish that at Rabaul.

Still Have Reserves

Where the hundred or so fighters that appeared in the air over Wewak and Madang came from isn't disclosed, but it certainly shows that the Japanese still have reserves to call upon.

It also shows that although the enemy can be knocked down like ninepins time and again he seems to be able to recover quickly.

The battle over Orobay on Oct. 15 was one of the most conclusive ever fought in this theater. At least 62 dive bombers and Zeros attacked in five waves, trying to bomb allied shipping at Anchorage.

They were met by Lightnings and Kittyhawks before they could do any damage.

The ensuing fight ranged all over the Solomons sea, and when the last Japanese planes scudded for home over the mountains of New Britain, there were only five survivors.

Easily Beaten Off

This affair had accounted for 26 dive bombers, 20 fighters, with 11 others probably destroyed.

The enemy aerial attack in Finschhafen, which was also easily beaten off by Kittyhawks, looks as if it were a cover for a landing which was unsuccessfully attempted just north of the Song River.

This is the same locality where the Australians beached for their attack on Finschhafen last month.

The Japanese must have planned a serious attempt to recover some of their lost ground, because two counterattacks were launched there at about the same time.

It would be interesting to know whether the enemy is trying to build up serious defense against any further Allied advance, or whether he is playing at a delaying action to cover his withdrawals.

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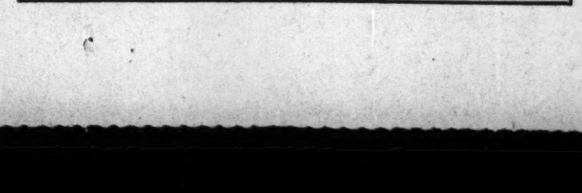
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Gains in Italy To Play Role At Moscow Parley

Strategy

Continued from Page 1

to any government other than its own.

It cannot have been intended seriously for two reasons:

1. Military grand strategy cannot possibly be an appropriate subject for discussion or decision at a diplomatic conference of foreign ministers.

2. The military decisions implied in any agitation about a "second front" have all been made. The decisions include the invasion of France across the Channel from Britain under certain conditions at an approximate date. The decisions have been communicated to the Kremlin. The Kremlin is satisfied with them or it would have a truce or separate peace with Germany today instead of being engaged in a strenuous continuation of its summer-long offensive.

Stalin Satisfied

It also must be assumed that if Marshal Joseph Stalin were in any doubt about Anglo-American war plans, or were seriously dissatisfied with them, he never would have agreed to the series of conferences in which this is the second step leading to the final one of heads of states.

The absence of public recognition of this in the Russian press need not cause any surprise. When the Russian Government discusses the progress of the war for home consumption it no more gives its allies full credit for all they are doing than does the American or the British press.

Reading an American newspaper always gives an exaggerated impression of the proportion of the fighting being done by American troops. The same is true in Britain. I well remember the surprise throughout Australia when "Aussies" returning from the Middle East informed the home folks that a few Englishmen and South Africans and New Zealanders also had done some of the fighting in Africa. Understanding the work of Allies is just as natural a habit in Russia as in America, Britain, or Australia.

But this is certainly no measure of the Kremlin's understanding of what is being done. The fact is that regardless of what it tells its own people it knows (A) that the Italian campaign has had a powerful weakening effect on the amount of German ground strength available on the Russian front, and (B) that the air war over Germany has made possible the sustained advance of Russian armies.

Waning Air Power

Russian leaders know what happened in the early stages of the war when German ground forces were supported by the bulk of a German Air Force of 4,500 operational planes. They saw that cut below 3,000 when the big African campaign was opened with the landings in Morocco and Algiers and cut again when the air war over Germany reached a serious point last spring.

They know the Germans today are attempting to support their ground forces in Russia with an Air Force which is down to an operational strength, according to authoritative estimate, of barely 500 planes. And they know that this air weakness of Germany is worth as much to them as any premature "second" front could possibly be.

The Kremlin still wants that cross-channel invasion because it is convinced that such a move is essential to final victory. Soviet desire for it, as well as emphasis on its importance, is fully shared in American military quarters. There is equal agreement on the premise that the sooner it can be donet he better. If there is any disagreement on the feasibility of attempting it before spring it is a minor difference of technical opinion. Perhaps the Russians regard the developing Italian campaign with some apprehension that it may become large enough to force a diversion to Italy of forces earmarked for the Channel move. That apprehension is shared in Washington.

But, when all this is said, the basic fact remains that the Anglo-American war effort has reached the point now where it must be appreciated by the Kremlin as a major and decisive factor. In other words, British and American delegations at Moscow have nothing to be embarrassed about or ashamed of when they sit down at the conference table. They can speak with authority and as equals with their Russian colleagues. Their position is backed by solid facts of military achievement, not by promises.

Reasons for Success

This is a good augury for the success of the conference for two reasons:

1. British and American delegations are not subject to any chidings for lack of military contributions to the common cause.

2. The Anglo-American military potential in the European area has expanded to the point where Russia has more to gain through collaboration than through unilateral action.

Russia has interests in European areas which are definitely under the shadow of Anglo-American arms, just as Britain and America have interests in areas potentially dominated by Russian arms. The trading positions are no longer unbalanced. Russia is just as interested in the whole Mediterranean area, or the entire Balkan area, as its allies are interested in the Middle East or the Baltic. Russia may say for the public record that its frontiers are not a subject for discussion, but Russia knows that if its interests in the Balkans and the Mediterranean are to be recognized to the full, then Russia must in turn recognize certain British and American interests—say in Finland and Persia.

In other words, the military situation has reached a healthy stage of balance in which compromise and trading are possible. This is obviously the case or there wouldn't be any conference opening in Moscow today.

Heads Board

Harris and Ewing

Malcolm Ross

Who has been appointed by President Roosevelt Chairman of the Fair Employment Practices Committee. Mr. Ross succeeds Msgr. Francis J. Haas, who resigned the post recently after being named Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich. He formerly was head of the Press Section of the National Labor Relations Board.

Hull and Eden Arrive For Soviet Parley

Moscow

Continued from Page 1

Eden and Mr. Molotov at the airport clear across the bottom of the front pages.

The Moscow press front-paged the statements made by Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden upon their arrival, but the newspapers did not comment editorially on the conference.

Preliminary Discussion

Preliminary discussions were held at the Kremlin last evening shortly after the arrival of the American and British visitors at the Moscow airdrome. It was announced that the first real business sessions would take place this afternoon between representatives of the three nations, who are expected to discuss not only wartime but postwar matters of a military, political, and economic nature.

A joint three-power statement was issued at 11 o'clock last night announcing the personnel of the delegations and quoting the brief statements made by Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden on their arrival.

"It gives me special satisfaction to visit Moscow, the Capital of a great country united with my own in a common cause," Mr. Hull said.

While the subjects which will be discussed here are a matter of speculation, it was recalled that the Communist Party organ, Pravda, declared last week that the Russians intend to use the meeting to broach the issue of a "second front," by which they mean the opening of an Allied offensive across the English Channel and the North Sea, an operation which they have urged repeatedly.

It is not Russia's intention at this time, Pravda added, to discuss postwar frontiers or the status of the Baltic States "any more than the borders of the United States or the status of California."

Hull Arrives First

First to arice a the flag-bedecked airport was the white-haired American Secretary of State. He was welcomed by Mr. Molotov, who gave him a long, friendly handshake. Maxim Litvinov, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and former Russian Ambassador to the United States, was next to grasp Mr. Hull's hand.

"It's marvellous the way your armies have been fighting," Mr. Hull said to Mr. Molotov. Pushing his hands forward descriptively, he added, "You've pushed them right back."

A few minutes after Mr. Hull arrived, the British plane which bore Mr. Eden, landed. He was the first out of the plane and was greeted immediately by Mr. Molotov, Mr. Litvinov and other dignitaries.

Those accompanying Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden included W. Averell Harriman, newly named United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Green Hackworth, United States State Department counsel; James Dunn, political adviser; Maj. Gen. John Dean, United States Army; William Strang, British Assistant Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs; and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff of the British Minister of Defense. Mr. Harriman's daughter, Kathleen, accompanied him.

As soon as Mr. Hull arrived a brass band at the field began playing a Russian march and Mr. Hull, Mr. Molotov, Mr. Harriman, and Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov, the captor of Voronezh, reviewed a green-uniformed steel-helmeted guard of honor from the Moscow garrison. The band then broke into the "Star Spangled Banner" and folowed with the "Internationale." All stood with heads bared in the bright blue October afternoon, one of the coolest, but brightest days of the autumn in the Russian Capital.

Welcome for Hull

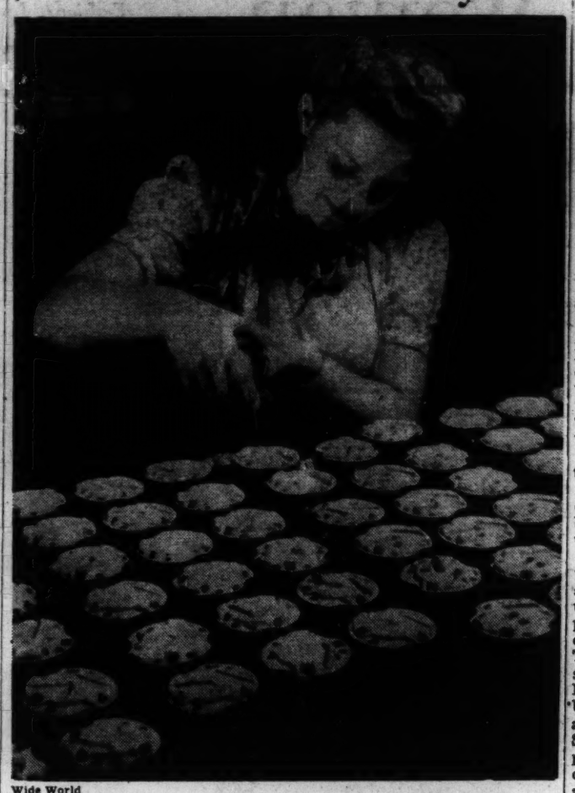
The stern-faced commander of the guard of honor then marched forward with raised sword and formally greeted Mr. Hull in the name of the Soviet Union.

It is as yet undecided whether Mr. Harriman will present his credentials as Ambassador at once or after the conference ends.

New Front Urged

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The British Communist Party called Oct. 18 for an immediate opening of a "second front," and declared that "delay encourages divisions between the United Nations and plays into the hands of the 'fifth column' which works for a deal with Fascism."

Sauce for Electricity



Wide World

'Recipe' for Guarding Lighting Systems

The "whipped cream" this worker is pouring actually is a cement-like solution which protects these sockets for industrial lighting systems from breakdowns caused by short circuits. It insulates screw-heads and other exposed metal parts from the flow of current which might otherwise take an erratic course. The picture was taken at the Lighting Division of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Cleveland, Ohio.

Washington Prepares to Back Full Co-operation With Russia

Washington

Continued from Page 1

American, British, and Russian forces closing in on Germany.

Maj. Gen. John R. Deane, former Secretary of the Joint and Combined Chiefs of Staff here, who went with Secretary Hull to Moscow, will head a new military mission in the Russian Capital. Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Michela, American Military Attaché there, is being recalled and the office of military attaché there is being abolished.

Ranking immediately under General Deane, Brig. Gen. Sidney Spalding, a Lend-Lease expert who has specialized on aid to Russia, replaces Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville as the American military supply expert.

Lend-Lease Extended

Concentrating on the political phases and leaving nothing undone which might widen the basis of harmonious collaboration, the United States signed today in London a protocol extending the Lend-Lease Agreement between the United States, Britain, Canada and Russia and speeding to the U. S. S. R. greatly increased supplies of war materials and foodstuffs.

Mr. Hull's arrival in Moscow, marking the Secretary's first airplane trip, was made known by Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., coincident with the Moscow announcement late yesterday.

Acting Secretary Stettinius reflected the highly hopeful American view regarding the parley when he declared he was tremendously encouraged over the Moscow prospects.

Really Only Beginning

There is no expectation in Washington, however, that the fate of the world will be settled overnight, by this one meeting. A chief task of the sessions opening in Moscow today will be the establishment of the bases for future consultations, the machinery by which frequent and possibly continuing discussions may be held and Soviet collaboration with Britain and the United States become as solid as Anglo-American collaboration is now.

The parley also is obviously designed to pave the way for the hoped-for personal meeting between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin—to assure that these three world leaders may sit down together with a clear prospect of successful dealing.

That Russia realizes the value of establishing the mechanisms of co-operation is indicated by a recent statement in Pravda, official Russian newspaper, declaring:

"The extensive economic assistance given by the United States as well as Great Britain to the Allied countries, the unanimity reached during the armistice talks with Italy, the formation of the military political command of the Allied states—these can serve as examples of the developing co-operation of the Allied countries."

Meeting at Propitious Moment

Today's meeting comes at a moment when the growing assurance of Allied victory makes political agreement between the chief allied powers an imminent necessity. Military events are pressing hard on political decisions.

Russia, it is declared, stands at the crossroads. Russia can conceivably return to a policy of isolation and nonco-operation with the outside world remaining behind its wide frontiers, armed and alone or dealing only with a sattelite Germany, or Russia can emerge into larger and larger co-operation on global problems, collaborating diplomatically, culturally and economically with the peace-keeping nations of the world.

What Russia will do, it is held, will depend largely on whether the United States and Britain can give the U. S. S. R. effective guarantees of collaboration in maintaining future world security, and effective proofs that postwar Russia will not be the object of conspiracy, suspicion and buffer-state maneuverings.

Determining whether wholehearted collaboration can be effectuated will be the progress made at the Moscow Conference toward settling a long list of issues—a list lengthy enough to require the full abilities of the 14 experts, headed by James C. Dunn, State Department political adviser, which Secretary Hull brought with him. Among these issues are listed:

Some of Vital Issues

Shall a defeated Germany be handled under the doctrine of unconditional surrender, with abolition of the German Army and the Reich's war factories, or under the peace terms proposed by Moscow's "Free German Committee," envisaging a German people's army and lenient treatment for the Germans once "Hitlerism" has been destroyed?

Shall Russia's prewar claims to the Baltic States, Eastern Poland, Bessarabia and strategic points in Finland be allowed to stand as an unavoidable violation of the Atlantic Charter, or can the Anglo-American Allies promise Russia such a firm defensive via the doctrine of collective security that these claims can be partially dropped?

Will the Anglo-American Allies, whose bombers are devastating Germany's industrial machine which might have been used to rebuild Russian economy, agree to supply the vast amounts of machinery, seed and foodstuffs needed for Soviet rehabilitation?

These are only a few of the difficult questions awaiting solution. At the moment, however, Washington is jubilant over the fact that the parleys with Russia have begun, and that there is mounting evidence that Hitler's efforts to save Naziism by dividing the chief nations will fail.

Fulbright Warns U. S. Isolationists Will Raise Sovereignty Sacrifice Cry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—A warning that isolationists will oppose full participation by the United States in the postwar world by retreating behind the phrase "sacrifice of sovereignty" was voiced by Representative James W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas, in an address at the McMillin Academic Theater of Columbia University here last night.

Introduced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, at the opening of the 31st season of public lectures under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences, Mr. Fulbright said isolationism would endeavor to hamper international co-operation "by indirection and pretense, by reservations or restrictions and by appeal to our emotions, our prejudices and selfishness," as was done in 1919.

"I hope," he said, "that in this second opportunity we will have sufficient wisdom not to repeat the mistakes we made in 1919. . . .

"Our whole-hearted participation in the peace and the postwar world, far from being a sacrifice of sovereignty, is an extension or increase of our sovereignty. We are not giving up anything when we make a contribution toward the prevention of war, when we acquire the means to preserve order, to control or defend our affairs."

Mr. Fulbright assailed the bogey that peace can only be ratified by a two thirds vote of the Senate.

"There is an alternative way," he continued, "which has been used more often than the treaty process. That is for the President to initiate a joint resolution to be submitted to both Houses for passage by a majority vote. It is a procedure which followed in the annexation of Texas. It is perfectly constitutional.

"The two thirds method is exceedingly undemocratic in any case. It is one of the mistakes—one of the imperfections—in the Constitution which it is impossible to justify under present conditions."

Members of Army Show Soon to Join Combat Units

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Upon completion of a tour of Britain and North Africa, members of the cast of the musical show, "This Is the Army," will say goodbye to the footlights and return to their regular military duties, European Theater Headquarters of the U. S. Army announced Oct. 18.

Sabotage Reported At Plane Plant

Continued from Page 1

planned interference with production at Brewster, in which labor leadership and former managements were both involved. He said the F. B. I. was investigating reports that "certain people" had incited plant guards sworn into the Coast Guard Reserve to disobey orders.

As the Committe delved into the question of sabotage it was disclosed that the Navy early in 1942 had demanded the removal of 27 Brewster employees on "suspicion of connection with subversive interests." This did not necessarily imply criminal intent, but was "merely a security measure," Captain Keller stressed.

"Some of the workers had relatives in Germany, for instance," he said. "While they might be loyal citizens, the Navy felt they would be subject to pressure because of their relatives."

Of the 27, Captain Keller said 22 were union members and five were supervisory personnel. The plant union agreed to their removal and promised it would not appeal their discharge, but subsequently did so. The reversal was accompanied by strong telegrams from Tom de Lorenzo, President of the local United Automobile Workers Union, attacking Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for "unsupportable slander" against the ousted workers. Finally, in what appeared to be a Navy retreat, all but seven of the 27 were reinstated, and in addition were given compensation for lost pay. Captain Keller insisted the evidence against the 27 was very flimsy in many cases.

Inspectors Testify

The picture of mismanagement was enhanced in testimony elicited from Lieutenants John G. Gaisser and F. M. Tait, Navy cost inspectors at the Brewster plants, who declared the administration of the factories' accounting systems was "woefully weak" due to chaotic situations in the production and materials departments.

The union local's contribution to the dismal record was underlined as the Committee inquired into the record of one Sidney Taurig, a shop committeeman whose sole activity concerned union matters, who in 1942 drew $5,600.7 for his job, who was described by witnesses as 26 years old, unmarried, and possessed of a draft deferment until 1944, and who told the management the union would shut up the plant if the Army went in to guard it.

"Do you believe he should be deferred from the Army?" Committee members asked Captain Keller.

"Yes, I do, for I don't believe the Army would want such a man in its ranks," was the reply.

The Navy cost inspectors were asked by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota and others if they ever had heard of such manpower wastage as the assignment of men to count cotter pins, workmen sleeping in partially completed planes, and men leaving the plants to go swimming. They replied in the affirmative but said their spot checking never had provved the reports to be true.

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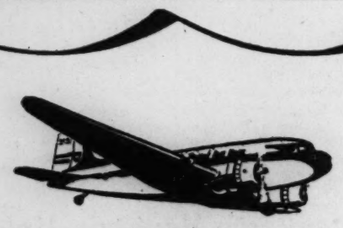

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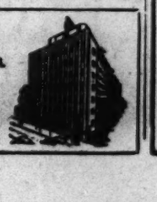

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(Above) Irene, executive designer for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio, supervises the fitting of the crystal gown worn by Lana Turner in her film "Slightly Dangerous," in which she and Robert Young are co-starred. Irene, whose reflection may be seen in the mirrored walls of her studio, is holding the white fox stole to be worn with the gown. (Left) An original Irene sketch, a modern dinner dress for Lucille Ball in "Meet the People." (Right) Another original sketch of a costume for Ingrid Bergman in "Gas Light." Irene, who welcomes the challenge of WPA regulations, fashioned the jacket from an old Paisley shawl and scraps of fur.

MGM's Irene Plucks Patterns From Past and Future

Hollywood Designers—No. I

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the first of six interviews with some of Hollywood's noted designers, written by Tamara Andreeva. The others, on consecutive Tuesdays, will be with Dimmitt and Bury, Milo Anderson, Howard Greer, Rene Hubert, and Bernard Newman.*

By Tamara Andreeva
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Irene, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's executive designer, is one of the few professionals who do not live up to the time-hallowed maxim that a shoemaker has no shoes. The first thing one notices is her premeditated elegance.

The afternoon I saw her, Irene sat curled up in a deep cushiony sofa in the corner of her studio (done in a soft buff monotone, with only the white of the woodwork and live plants for accents). In this neutral background Irene presented a picture. She wore a very simple black sheath skirt, tricky only in the treatment of the hem scalloped in front.

Her white blouse was pleated like a man's boiled shirt; around its neck a narrow Kelly green ribbon, descending in a "V" and held in place by a delicate gold and moonstone beetle. To match the beetle's gold wings, every little shirtfront stud was fashioned like a pair of beetle wings. Giving the whole ensemble that "je ne sais quoi," a pair of Kelly green suspenders pretended to keep the narrow skirt in place.

Marlene Dietrich was waiting in the next room. Publicity women seemed to hang on every door knob and sketch artists to pop through the floor, but Irene found a word for everyone. Her unfailing composure and business sense were pleasant to watch.

Together, we thumbed through a large batch of sketches, done on ordinary "butcher" paper. Among these were costumes of every type and period imaginable, and all bore that unmistakable label of distinction characterizing her work.

Must Suit Active Figure

"The most important thing about any of the clothes I design," she said, "is that they move well. No matter how clever a dress may look in a sketch, it is not a smart dress, and certainly not a good dress until it has proven itself supremely comfortable.

Tests of a dress in motion were Irene's idea long before she began designing for motion pictures, and now these tests are a regular practice. Such tests often disclose necessary changes otherwise unnoticeable.

Since she is responsible for every costume worn in every picture on MGM production schedule, Irene finds it physically impossible to make all of the preliminary sketches herself. To this end she employs six or seven junior designers, sketch artists and colorists. She supervises their work, approves it, and, when necessary, adds some finishing touches. In view of the tremendous volume of work before her, Irene had to work out a foolproof system which would permit her to supervise every project and keep tab on every individual sketch. Her plan is to have designers working under her, draw for Irene preliminary action sketches, showing nude figures in poses required by the script. Irene then "dresses" the nudes by rough-sketching over the figures. From there on designers and colorists go to work.

In spite of her efficient system, days often seem too short for this dynamic designer and the night watchmen often see light in her studio window. She confessed getting up the night before, and driving to the studio to put a dress on one of these little figures.

Took Art to Please Friend

Though design means so much to Irene today and she means so much to it, she did not contemplate design as a career. Born in Baker, Montana, the daughter of Emil and Maude Lentz, she was brought up on a ranch, and after being graduated from high school in her home town, entered the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. She went to an art school merely to accommodate a shy friend who was afraid to enroll "without moral support." But after a few days there she realized that design was what she wanted to make her career. When the course was completed, she opened a shop on the University of Southern California campus, and a year later, a second one, in Hollywood. Then she studied in Europe and upon her return joined the staff of Bullock's-Wilshire where she designed until last July, when she assumed the post of executive designer with MGM. Irene is married to Eliot Gibbons, now a Captain attached to the U. S. Ferry Command, on duty in Africa.

The range of Irene's creative imagination encompasses the present, reaches into antiquity, and attempts to lift the veil from the future, which she has succeeded in doing often, for she has frequently designed ahead of the vogue. Thus, she considers herself responsible for the fame of the striped suit, and for dinner dresses with the transparent "soufflé" tops.

Though she has no distinct preference for any one period, Irene admits a leaning toward the modern for which she has glorified the wide-shouldered suit to a peak of neoclassicism. She is also nostalgically fond of the eighties and predicts that their elaborate silhouette will recur after the war.

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Circumvent Sugar Rationing With Even Better Apple Pies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when all America's mouth is watering for apple pie made out of the new, fall apples. As one poet put it:

"Cut and come again,
The syrup upward springing.
While my life and taste remain
To thee my heart is clinging;
Other dainties fade,
The newest oft the fleetest,
But of all the pies now made
The apple pie's the sweetest."

That does not necessarily mean that apple pies take more sugar than other pies. It simply means that this particular poet thought that it was the finest pie that could be made; and thousands of us agree with him.

It is true that a pie made of tart apples with a dash of lemon juice to bring out the flavor does call for more sugar than many of us can spare. Why not use the sweeter varieties this year? And season with a dash of ingenuity. There is nothing that stirs the inventive instincts of all good cooks like that baking of an apple pie. Give them four or five juicy apples, a rolling pin and enough pastry to line the plate, and no two of them will turn out the same dish. Many of them think that there is no sweetening for an apple pie as good as molasses. This idea has been handed down to us from Great-Grandmother. She always used it in her dried apple pies. Try a deep dish pie made this way, cooked slowly in a moderate oven and it will immediately enter the list of your family's favorite desserts.

Try Apple Pork Pie

Another of Great-Grandmother's recipes was for apple pork pie. There was no bottom crust. Slice five or six large apples into a plate. Add a half a cup of sugar and a half a teaspoon of cinnamon. Then dot over the top, in the place of butter, a dozen or fifteen tiny pieces of salt pork about the size of a pea. Cover with a top crust and bake slowly.

If you have no sugar at all, use a jar of jam with the apples. Gooseberry, pineapple and blackberry jam are all delicious. So is quince jelly or honey.

An apple pie that is really a tart is made with a package of vanilla pudding. Line a plate with pastry and slice two or three apples into it. Sprinkle with sugar and bake until the apples are tender and the crust a crisp, golden brown. Cool. Make a package of the pudding, using a cup and a half of milk instead of the two cups called for. When this is cool, spread over the apples and serve at once.

Remember Deep Dish Pie

Raisins are a good sugar extender. To make a deep dish pie slice enough apples to fill a deep pudding dish. Add half a cup of sugar and half a cup of seeded raisins, half a teaspoonful of mace, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and dot with butter or margarine. Cover with a crust and bake in a moderate oven for about an hour. Serve hot, turned upside down, with cream or top milk. Or with a ball of cream cheese.

An attractive pie may be made with half a cup of sugar and quarter of a cup of red cinnamon drops.

And of course there are honey, maple syrup and corn syrup for the everyday substitutes. If you will put on your thinking cap with your apron you will probably invent an apple pie all your own.

Jane Gates

Linoleum Is Handy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Linoleum coverings need not stop with the floors and walls these days. There are a number of extra spots in the home where small pieces of linoleum will prove a labor saver and will at the same time add a welcome decorative touch. Linoleum which harmonizes with the kitchen floor when placed on pantry and closet shelves makes them easy to clean. Linoleum also makes a good covering for closet and wardrobe shelves in other rooms in the house. It is an effective and efficient covering for table tops (especially in the children's playroom), on dressing tables so that spilled liquids won't mar it, and for desk tops.

Home Again After 18 Months Under Nazis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Try as you will, you just cannot imagine gentle-mannered unassuming Mrs. Etta Shiber, a retiring, middle-aged American woman, outwitting the vicious Gestapo for months before being finally brought to trial and condemned to three years' servitude in Nazi prisons. Her crime was aiding the escape of almost 200 British soldiers stranded in France after Dunkirk.

Yet it is but a short while since the doors of the German military prison in the little French town of Troyes clanged shut behind her.

Even now there are many times when Mrs. Shiber can scarcely realize that she is safely back in the United States, exchanged as a prisoner of war for whom Germany received the much-vaunted Nazi woman spy, Johanna Hoffman, hair-dresser.

Never a Fussmaker

"Looking back now, I really don't know how I managed to get through it all, but somehow I did," said Mrs. Shiber. "I am not a young woman or unusual in any way; but one thing I have learned is not to be a fussmaker, and when I find myself up against a stone wall I know better than to try and batter my head against it. All of my friends in the prison, French women, seemed amazed that I could come through such an ordeal, completely alone, without one person to talk to who spoke my own language."

Mrs. Shiber's part in her own incredible adventures began inconspicuously enough. In 1936 (after the passing of her husband) she went to live in Paris with her close friend, Kitty Beaurepos, an Englishwoman who had married a Frenchman. Until that time, Mrs. Shiber's home life had been unusually sheltered and her interests outside the realm of domesticity were divided between her husband, a newspaperman, and her brother, music critic of a New York paper.

For almost 35 years, this quiet pattern comprised Mrs. Shiber's daily experience—a serenity which changed little when she later moved to Paris. But on June 13, 1940, with all of Paris fleeing before invading Nazis, her status as a tranquil tourist-resident ended with terrifying suddenness. Her thrilling story began to write itself on the road to Orleans.

Caught in the midst of the exhausted maelstrom of destinationless refugees, Mrs. Shiber and her friend Kitty, unable to proceed further, were turned back by a Nazi motorcyclist. At Orleans they encountered the first of the nearly 200 British soldiers they were later to smuggle out of Occupied France under the very noses of the Germans. There was an RAF pilot whom they found in hiding at a roadside inn, and they brought him back to Paris hidden in the luggage compartment of Kitty's little car. Successful in this, Mrs. Shiber and Kitty soon were helping to organize one of the first underground railroads which managed to get both English and French soldiers (particularly de-Gaullists) out of the country.

"We knew when we saw that first young English lad at Orleans, we could never abandon him to the Nazis and certain death. It wasn't so hard not to be frightened when we had anyone hidden in our car," replied Mrs. Shiber in answer to my questions. "We moved along so swiftly there was little danger except, of course, when we were stopped. My most anxious times were when they stayed in our apartment waiting until it was safe for them to be moved to the next hiding place."

With a death penalty proclamation posted on public walls all over Paris warning anyone against sheltering or aiding British soldiers, they were constantly reminded of the hazards they faced.

"I can't say I wasn't terrified most of the time," continued Mrs. Shiber. "There are still times when I find myself remembering how scared I was the day the doorbell rang so sharply, and there stood two men with briefcases, saying they were from the German police. They never call themselves 'Gestapo,' but always 'police.'"

It did not occur to Mrs. Shiber that she had been picked up for anything but an initial interrogation and she packed only a small bag, thinking her stay at Gestapo headquarters would be short. Instead, her imprisonment lasted 18 months, during which time she had no clothing but the dress she wore, a fur coat, a few hankies and some toilet articles. Later these scanty supplies were supplemented by an outing flannel nightgown, some woolen underwear and scarves which the Quakers were allowed to donate and an extra dress sympathetically contributed by a French cell-mate.

Tells of Prison Conditions

Sentenced at first to the tomb-like Cherche-Midi, a Paris prison, old and dreaded long before the days of the French Revolution, she had never a moment's privacy day or night. Four other women political prisoners shared her cell and ate the so-called food which she said no self-respecting farmer would use for livestock feed.

"Those younger-generation Germans who have grown up since Hitler came into power are absolutely insufferable. A few of the older soldiers are more decent, especially privates who have no authority," she added. "In the beginning at Cherche-Midi, we had fairly decent male guards. Later, though, they brought professional jail matrons on from Berlin who were far tougher and harder on women prisoners than the German men ever were.

"No one is ever allowed to have any visitors except one's family. Not having any, I doubt if I could ever have stuck it out at all, except for the occasional visits from Mr. Josiah Marvel who as Quaker Representative had access to the prisoners.

"Before my trial, he was allowed to give me the underwear but no food packages, as prisoners awaiting trial are prohibited from receiving food from the outside so their resistance will be weakened.

Recently Mrs. Shiber's experiences have appeared in her first published book, "Paris Underground," and she has fortunately been kept so busy with demands on her time that she has had little opportunity to look backward.

"Since you have asked me what I can say to Americans," she concluded, "there should be no discontent in the United States. I am amazed when I hear people complain because they lack small conveniences or comforts such as gasoline or a little less meat. We still have more in America than anywhere else in the world."

Ingenuity of Pioneer Days Seen in 1943 Christmas Toys

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Toy makers are using as much ingenuity, these days, as pioneer parents did when they fashioned a doll for small Felicity or Jane from an old stocking and a bit of bright colored yarn. Small Felicity and Jane liked the dolls. So, too, will children this year like the toys they find under the Christmas tree.

Not that toy makers are using socks or yarn, particularly. But they have had to scratch around and find materials to take the place of critical things, such as steel. Even wood is being curtailed as far as toys are concerned, and now, say the dealers regretfully, pasteboard, a substitute, is also becoming hard to obtain, although still available.

But even so, there'll be toys for every child this coming Christmas, according to manufacturers who exhibit at the Merchandise Mart here.

Steel electric trains have been pigeonholed for the duration. But didn't they keep Dad busy most of Christmas morning, with Junior an interested bystander? Those complicated railroad systems have been replaced with heavy cardboard trains and railroad stations that Junior can have the fun of assembling and putting together himself. They come in knock-down form, but are die cut, and need only to be "pressed out" and then set up. Junior's imagination can be counted on for the rest.

Timely Dolls to Assemble

For Sis there are die-cut three-dimensional pasteboard dolls for her to assemble into uniformed Wacs, Waves, soldiers, sailors, and farm boys and girls. They're a new departure from flat paper dolls, and require no shears. As everyone knows who knows little girls, paper dolls have a distinct place in one's family that can't be taken by the most glamorous prewar doll on a merchant's shelf.

There are whole Army camps made of pasteboard, knocked down for busy fingers to set up, and model airplanes. These latter are the same sort the Army and Navy has used to train air cadets in identifying planes, and only recently have been released to civilians. It's an educational toy, and fun, and used too for hobbyists' collections.

Airplane hobbyists, it's said, already amount to some 400,000. Miniature railroad hobbyists are changing over to airplanes, it's claimed, with model railroadists numbering but 250,000 today.

Perhaps you're thinking of games for Christmas, and when you do, says one game manufacturer, don't think you must pick "children's games," necessarily, for Junior. Youngsters like grownup games so much this game maker makes no distinction between the two except in the kindergarten field.

It's nothing, says this dealer, for a youngster to spy a game of Monopoly on the counter, for example, and cry to his mother: "Oh, look! Monopoly. I want it." Many a six-year-old, says this dealer, plays a wily game of checkers.

Games Go Overseas

Speaking of games, many are going overseas today, to South Sea islands, the frozen north, to African deserts. The games are being shipped to soldiers and sailors, of course, to Red Cross centers, hospitals, and canteens. And many besides the soldiers are playing them. Some natives in Samoa, for instance, found "Camelot" enticing—a game, it's explained, that is neither checkers nor chess, but requires similar skill to win it.

Summing it all up, the toy business this year will be just about as big as it was last year, dealers say. At least for the merchant who has sold toys all year. Fearful of shortages, some persons have snapped up toys as soon as they appeared on the shelves, it's said. Stored them away as they did sugar and other rationed goods. Then too, family pocketbooks have been fatter during the year, and some mothers compensated Johnny or Sis with toys they weren't used to getting, while the mothers were absent from home working in a war plant. Such practices kept toy counters partly stripped. The toys were sold instead of accumulating on the shelves until Christmas.

Counting the toys sold during the year with those sold at the coming Christmas season, this year will measure up just about with 1942, authorities say. However, the merchant who figured on selling toys just two or three months before Christmas—the one who hasn't had a toy department all year—for him there'll be a toy shortage. Dealers who put in stocks earlier will have them.

Dramatizing of Democracy Is Urged as Step to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19—A nation-wide movement to dramatize democracy via radio, newspaper, lecture and schoolroom programs as the instrument needed by the entire world for winning the peace was described Oct. 12 before the Rotarian Club by Robert C. Moore, who recently completed 25 years of service as Executive Secretary of the Illinois Education Association.

Perfected, tested and proved in the experience of Springfield, the "Americans All—Immigrants All" fraternity, composed of representatives of different racial and national origins is ripe for mature service, Mr. Moore affirmed, at a time "when the world scene is one of international anarchy instead of the orderly practice of civilized procedure."

Mr. Moore is himself a member of the National Board of Directors of the organization, which now plans to expand its laboratory tests for collective, democratic action to the entire United States and the world. Plans call for the use of radio recordings, community pageants, communal gatherings and public discussions in classroom and lecture hall to weld closer together the many cultural and racial groups whose pulling apart have resulted, the speaker said, in disunity and undemocratic prejudices.

First test of the new movement, the speaker cited as taking place in 1939 when its original sponsors obtained the support of the Governor and other civic-minded citizens, and also secured the indorsement of the United States Office of Education. Working in co-operation with the Mayor, the churches, schools, labor organizations and many local civic leaders, sponsors of the project have rounded out four years of successful action in "bringing together the heterogeneous population of a great city."

"The influence and effects of this local demonstration," Mr. Moore told the Rotarians, "has extended far beyond this community. In response to widespread interest, the organizers are now offering the movement to the nations, convinced that it has specific application to our country's needs in this time of war and stress."

"Americans All—Immigrants All" has no blueprints to offer for adoption in making the peace to come. It is serving now, however, by offering an essential youth and adult educational program in promoting understanding, goodwill and unity among the people of our own nation, conditioning their minds to understand whatever program may be adopted by Congress and the President for world peace."

More Dependents' Pay Assured

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Agreement by the Senate and House today assured congressional approval of bigger government paychecks for the families that servicemen are leaving behind.

Without dissent, the House yesterday joined the Senate in approving service family allowances of $50 monthly for a wife, $30 for the first child and $20 for each additional child. That means $100 a month for a wife and two children, compared with the present allowance of $72 for a family of that size.

The measure returned to the Senate for concurrence on amendments, the only technicality between it and the President's desk for signing. Quick Senate agreement was seen as a foregone conclusion.

The higher allowances will not take any bigger bite out of the serviceman's paycheck. Under the new bill he will continue to contribute $22 a month toward his family's support.

President Has Mountain Hide-Out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—In the rolling Catoctin Mountains of Western Maryland, President Roosevelt has found the seclusion where, on several occasions, he has been able to relax for a day or two from wartime burdens.

The spot is a government reservation of perhaps several hundred acres which is called the Catoctin Recreational Area. It's administered by the Interior Department, but neither the Department nor the White House will supply details about the presidential camp.

For security reasons, it never has been announced when Mr. Roosevelt went there or when he returned. But it is known that there is an old manor house and the site of an old iron furnace in the region, plus a swimming pool where the President can enjoy one of his favorite sports, and the fishing is good in the mountain streams in the vicinity.

On at least one or two occasions Prime Minister Churchill of Britain has accompanied the Chief Executive to the mountains, and word has seeped back to Washington that he has appeared in a near-by village giving his V-for-Victory sign and trying out the latest records on a juke box in the town's nearest approach to a night spot.

And, of course, it has been no secret to the people of the countryside when distinguished visitors have been in their midst.

Over 2 Million Bibles Go to British Forces

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—More than 2,000,000 New Testaments already have been provided for British armed forces, it was disclosed here, but the demand still has not been met and the civilian Bible shortage is becoming acute.

The Rev. A. H. Wilkinson, joint secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, said great pre-war reserve stocks had been exhausted.

Lecture on Christian Science by Margaret Morrison, C.S.

Margaret Morrison, C. S., of Chicago, Illinois, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of Divine Principle," this noon, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre.

The lecturer was introduced by Gordon V. Comer, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, under whose auspices this lecture is given, I welcome you. Our speaker, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church, will address you on the subject, "Christian Science: The Revelation of Divine Principle."

Although I have had many physical healings in Christian Science, and have seen Christian Science successfully applied in my own experience to the harmonious solution of difficult and complicated business problems, and although there is deep appreciation in my heart for all of these blessings, there is a far deeper sense of gratitude present with me for the truth which Christian Science reveals that divine Principle is Life.

In these days of tenseness, pressure, and great anxiety in the world, it is of utmost importance that we have a standard by which to gauge our thinking. Christian Science supplies the exact standard. If we all will but open our thoughts to the message which the lecturer has for us today, a great blessing should follow.

This lecture will be printed in full in today's issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you our lecturer, Miss Margaret Morrison of Chicago, Illinois.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

My friends, what would you think of a man who tried to build a railroad bridge over a river without any knowledge of the physical laws of engineering or the principle of mathematics? You would not, knowingly, trust yourself on a bridge constructed by such a one, would you? Or what would you think of one who undertook to conduct a symphony orchestra without any knowledge of music, or the principle of harmony? You would not listen very long, I am sure, to the noise that would ensue in the name of music. Considering the disaster and discord that would follow this kind of bridge-building, this kind of music production, can you not glimpse more clearly the reason for the discord and the disaster that attend material human experiences which come in the name of living? Do not human beings attempt to live their lives with little if any knowledge of the Principle that is Life? Indeed, are not the majority of them unaware that there is such a Principle?

Higher Meaning of Principle

The thought of God as Principle may seem to make of God a cold abstraction, distant and relentless in its exactness; but Principle is synonymous with other more familiar and better loved terms for God. It is synonymous with Love and Truth and Life. Thus it is lifted into a higher, nobler meaning, which satisfies and encompasses us about with safety and assurance. The fact that this Principle which is God is Love was demonstrated by Christ Jesus and is iterated and reiterated throughout the writings of Mrs. Eddy, so that we may no longer regard Principle as cold and abstract, but as the loving, vitalizing, governing power of all being, which is to be loved, understood, and demonstrated. Its very exactness assures us of inescapable well-being. When we see Principle as Love we begin to realize that the rules of divine Principle, while undeviating in their exactness, are truly simple, instinct with tenderness and provoked by Love. We learn to know Principle as altogether good, changeless, immutable, tenderly loving, ever present and ever available—just as ever present and available, just as understandable and exact as the multiplication table. As the true nature of this divine Principle is recognized, all fear of its exactness, its undeviating law, is eliminated. We can learn to say with the Psalmist, "Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage."

That this idea of Principle is readily grasped even by small children was evidenced in a Christian Science Sunday School class. The teacher of that class was very much interested in the fact that every time the synonyms for God, given on page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, were discussed, a small boy in the class, nine years old, chose the synonym "Principle" as his favorite. The teacher was greatly interested to know why he always chose that particular synonym from the others which seemed more familiar and easily understood, and if the child knew what the word meant. She waited until it seemed wise to do so, then one Sunday asked him if he understood what the word "Principle" meant. Unhesitatingly he answered: "Sure. It is the rule to do things by." Simple, isn't it! Love is the rule to do things by.

In this Principle which is God—or good—it will be seen that there is no necessity for evil; not only is there no necessity for evil, but no possibility of evil. Evil is never supported by Principle, therefore it is never real. It is never an instrument of good, never a part of God's plan. Evil can no more be a part of the Principle that is Life than a mistake in figures can be a part of the principle of mathematics. The demand, then, of Principle is, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." That is, thou shalt acknowledge, know, and experience only good. It demands that in the midst of seeming hatred or fear thou shalt love, because Love is the only power and necessity of being. In the midst of seeming sickness thou shalt acknowledge only health, because health is the immutable and exact law of Principle. In the midst of seeming poverty thou shalt acknowledge only substance and supply, because the inevitable law of Principle is the expression of infinite goodness and bounty. We thus see that all good and only good is enfolded in Life and unfolds as our life through the energy of that divine Principle which is Love. Here is the standard by which to measure every thought or idea that comes to us: "Is it in accord with Principle, divine Love? Will it bless ourselves and others?" If not, it is to be rejected as unreal.

Obedience to Principle

Christ Jesus, who was the greatest metaphysician and, therefore, the most successful physician who ever lived, gave unwavering and unreserved obedience to divine Principle. And he said: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." The nature of the works of him who went about doing good proves the Principle of those works to be Love—Love which never faileth.

In order to apprehend Love as Principle it is imperative to separate it from the false, personal sense, which the carnal mind calls love, which is based on personal sentiment and is, too often, sensual, partial, changeable, fearfull and unwise. One of our great poets has said: "I report as a man may of God's work—all's love yet all's law." So we must learn to exchange the personal, material, fear-full sense of love for the divine law of Love, if we would understand divine Principle, whose power creates the universe and whose intelligence maintains the universe in perpetual perfection. This Love is entirely apart from the vagaries of a personal sense of love, which loves one moment and hates or fears the next. True Love loves because it is Love and can do no other, just as the sun gives light uninterruptedly—not light one hour and darkness the next—because it is light, and can do no other. Have you ever stopped to think what a queer, chaotic world it would be if the sun shone intermittently, giving light one moment and darkness the next? Is not this the reason for the seeming confusion and warfare in the world today—because mankind loves one moment and fears or hates the next? Divine Love is unerring in its intelligence, unfailing in its tenderness, impartial in its judgment, constant in its compassion, irresistible in its healing power. Because it knows only and maintains eternally its own infinite goodness, its own undimmed radiance, it uncovers the myriad illusions of the senses, sin, sickness, and death—outshines and dispels them. "Love is the royal way."

Because Mrs. Eddy discovered God as Principle, she could give to the world the Science of God and man. She could reveal to the world the true nature of man as the expression of this immaculate and invincible Principle, Love. Let us consider for a brief space this "Science of man" and what may be the nature of "scientific man." We read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 262): "The foundation of mortal discord is a false sense of man's origin. To begin rightly is to end rightly." And so scientifically and rightly to know man we must begin with God—divine Principle—as his origin. In truth man as idea is the activity of Principle or Life, and never for the fraction of a second separated from the divine Principle of his being. That which seems to be a mortal experiencing the vicissitudes of material sense, good and evil, sickness and health, is not man, but an utterly false sense of man, a counterfeit of reality. Man is found only in the graces and nobilities of true character—in the expression of love, intelligence, integrity, purity, wisdom, peace, joy, generosity, every quality which has its source in divipity. There is no evil in man and no man in evil, no disease in man and no man in disease, no war in man and no man in war.

There is nothing between God and man. Man derives his life directly as reflection from God, who is infinite Life; his intelligence from Mind, whose wisdom is unerring. God does not give man a limited portion of intelligence separated from Himself, which man may use or not use, as he sees fit or as he wills. Man is the reflection of infinite intelligence—never separated from God and His unerring direction. Man derives his strength directly, without mediumship of matter, from Spirit, whose strength is inexhaustible. He derives his love and capacity to love from that Principle which is Love, which is impersonal and unchanging, and whose law is irresistible. He derives his joy from Soul, whose joy is sinless; and his peace from Principle, whose peace is inviolate. Life itself, then, and all that pertains to true life come to man directly from Principle, Mind, as Mind, never as or through matter. These desirable and necessary qualities of Mind never come from or through a physical body, neither can a physical body take them away.

As we look to see the one Mind in its purity of divine qualities shining through the debris of the belief of minds many, so we see as alone real the one pure man shining through the beliefs of men many, sick and sinful men and women, discouraged, lonely, fearful, sorrowful, and poverty-stricken men and women. What are these? Not man the expression of God and His divine ideas governed by Principle. They are simply false beliefs, without reality, power, or identity.

Increased understanding of true identity or embodiment gives dominion over the false material concepts of body. We read in Science and Health (p. 369), "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master." As one is individually redeemed from the erring, sick, and sinful beliefs of mortal mind, his mortal body is saved from discord, disease, and inharmony of all kinds. Christian Science teaches that "Mortal mind and body are one" (Science and Health, p. 177).

True Idea of Man

"Take possession of your body," is a demand of the Christian Science textbook (p. 393). Take possession of the true concept of body as the embodiment of infinite divine ideas—the ideas that liberate—love, joy, peace, generosity, courage, etc. Thus the false human concept of body will be freed from the carnal beliefs that seem to enslave—fear, anxiety, envy, animosity, lust, etc. It must be remembered that in taking possession of this true body of divine ideas (St. Paul calls it putting on the "new man") the "old man" must first be "put off," that is, the false concept of man must be seen as a false concept and the true idea of man recognized as true. Sometimes self-love tempts one to cling to the "old man," insisting that he be healed and preserved in consciousness rather than put off. The matter man seems so real, so necessary, so much the only man we know, that we cling to him, demanding that he be the inheritor of the kingdom of God. St. Paul said, however, "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." In other words, a false mortal concept cannot be included in the truth of spiritual being. A mistake cannot partake of the harmony of Principle. Putting off the "old man" is seen then to be a simple process. It is purely mental, of course, and merely means correcting a false mortal concept of one's self with a true immortal idea and allowing that idea to be the law and substance of one's being. Who would not be willing to put off the "old man," with his restrictions, fears, material pains, and false sense of pleasures for the "new man," the substantial, active, eternal representation of Mind, free, radiant, satisfied.

One of the greatest problems involved in the complexities of human living is that which is called "support." Every honest, self-respecting human being desires to be self-supporting, and adequately to support those dependent upon him; and too often this proves to be a burdensome, fear-begetting, and out-wearing task. Now comes the Christ, Truth, to free one from the burden of this task and to replace it with the joyous reflection of divine Principle, whose supporting power never fails. As one is truly self-governed only when governed by the divine Principle of his being, so is one self-supported only when supported by the divine Principle of his being. When this invisible spiritual support is understood and demonstrated, the outward, visible support becomes proportionately secure, unburdened, affluent, and rightly enjoyed, proving that saying of the Bible, God "giveth us richly all things to enjoy." A well-known modern writer has said, "An atheist is a man who has no invisible support." The effectual nature of this invisible support was illustrated by the observation of a young student of Christian Science who had watched with great interest the building of a Christian Science church edifice. When in the course of its construction the very lovely dome was finished, he wrote to a friend describing the dome and said that what interested him most was the fact that when the dome was finished, that which supported it was invisible. So it is, as the invisible steel girders support the lovely material structure visible to our senses, so the divine Prineiple, Love, invisible to the material senses, supports His divine idea, man, in fullness and completeness.

Supported by Divine Facts

This demands of us that we stop supporting false beliefs, beliefs contrary to divine Principle, and that we allow ourselves to be supported by divine facts. Supporting false beliefs is a burdensome thing, seeming to make one weary and heavy-laden. Many are the false beliefs that come to us begging for support. One of the heaviest of these is the belief in lack—lack of money, lack of ability, lack of activity, lack of courage. Sometimes in our thinking we support a false belief, a lie, and at the same time expect to experience the support, the freedom, and blessing of Truth. Do we, for example, support the belief in lack and yet expect to be supported by Love's infinite law of abundance? Do we not look to something less than the infinite for our supply? Anything less than the infinite is matter, and matter in no way supplies or supports man or his activities. Principle never supports a lie, its unlikeness, and lack is unlike Principle, divine Love; therefore we must abandon the lie of lack in order to experience the law, the support, and abundance of Truth. When we refuse to support a lie through belief in it, it falls of its own weight, and we find Love supporting and supplying us with all that is needful and happifying. How necessary, then, to watch what we are mentally supporting.

To obey Principle is to worship God. To be ever faithful to Principle is to pray without ceasing. To demonstrate Principle is to pray aright and experience answered prayer. This is the prayer spoken of by the Apostle James as the "effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man" which "availeth much"—the prayer which heals the sick. Through an understanding of Christian Science, mystery and miracle are removed from the spiritual healing of physical disease. It is seen as the scientific activity of a divine Principle, understood in its exactness, its irresistibly tender law of Love. It is the revelation of the Christ, true spiritual being, correcting, dispelling the false concepts of a suppositious material state of being.

In her book "No and Yes" (p. 31), Mrs. Eddy says, "Disease and sin are unreal, unknown to Truth, and never actual persons or real facts." This is the basis of all Christian Science healing—the unreality of that which seems to need healing. Mrs. Eddy gives us another very comforting and reassuring statement in the textbook. There she says (p. 377), "The author never knew a patient who did not recover when the belief of the disease had gone." This helps us to see that what needs to be healed is always and only a belief. This false belief could not possibly be known to or exist in divine Principle, ever-loving Love. Nor can a false belief ever really create what it believes any more than the belief in a flat earth created a flat earth. It was always and only a *belief*. No false belief constitutes law. No matter how seemingly solidified, fixed, or entrenched in custom or precedent, it remains only a belief, an illusion of the physical senses. A lie is never a law, and we are always free to reject it. Principle, Love, alone is law, the only law-giver and law-enforcer. This spiritual fact known in its divine authority and activity annuls every so-called law promulgated by belief of life in matter and what is known as materia medica.

Refuge in Principle

One of the privileges bestowed on Adam in the allegorical record of creation given in the second chapter of Genesis was that of naming things. He is still naming them, and his names are sometimes very learned, mysterious, and fearsome, particularly the names of his diseases. A woman of whom I know had an interesting and healing experience relating to this matter of names. She was a student of Christian Science, who had apparently come under the claim of a physical disease, which had a very fearsome name attached to it. In meeting this trouble she was led to study the thought of names in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. In the Bible she found in St. Paul's epistle to the Philippians the statement that the name of Christ "is above every name," and at that name "every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth." This divine decree came to her with such conviction that fear of any other name was erased and complete healing followed.

There is refuge in Principle from every danger that may seem to threaten the harmony or life of man. Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science textbook indicates that man's divine Principle is equal to every emergency, offering full salvation from sin, sickness, and death (See p. 406). A steadfast abiding in the consciousness of Love saves from the seeming effects of hate and fear. Abiding steadfastly in the consciousness of the reality of spiritual health one cannot experience physical disease. Abiding steadfastly in the consciousness of Love's law of spiritual abundance one cannot experience material poverty. A consciousness of the truth that the spiritual life of man is indestructible saves from death. The Christian Science periodicals—the weekly *Sentinel* and monthly *Journal*—contain many testimonies to this truth. In *The Christian Science Journal* for the month of November, 1941, was a remarkable testimony of the experience of a young student of Christian Science saved from the threatened fatal revenge of law-breakers whose illegal activities he was disclosing and bringing to justice. It is told in that testimony how his clear knowledge of and peaceful rest in the divine fact that nothing could destroy his spiritual life and being, changed the thought and purpose of his jailers towards him and brought his release. It is not struggling against error, but rejoicing and resting in Truth that saves and heals.

Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 29): "Christians must take up arms against error at home and abroad. They must grapple with sin in themselves and in others, and continue this warfare until they have finished their course." This is the demand of Principle, that we "take up arms against error"—in ourselves and others—"at home and abroad." This does not mean material armaments, though in its ignorance of Principle, those weapons may be the seeming necessity of the human mind today. But the efficient, effectual, and only triumphant weapons of this warfare against error are the weapons of Principle, of the Christ, Truth; for, as St. Paul so well knew and said, "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world [mesmerism and occultism], against spiritual wickedness in high places." It is a warfare against the false beliefs of the carnal mind, its materialism, lust of power, greed, and corruption, "at home and abroad." It is above all a warfare against selfishness, would-be self-preservation: the attempt to preserve one's material well-being at the expense of spiritual attributes and qualities. Is it not being proved that there is no safety in selfishness for either an individual or a nation? This is no time for the sleep of selfishness, for apathy or careless thinking, no time for either the strife of self-preservation or indifference to universal needs. Never before has there been such an imperative demand for unity in the cause of righteousness and mental freedom; never before such a demand on each one of us to awake, to shake off apathy, to rule out of consciousness the things that make for dissension and darkness, things contrary to Principle.

Christian Science reveals God as Principle, and the Bible tells us that God is light, therefore Principle is light. This light of divine Principle and its eternal, indestructible verities can never be extinguished, Intelligence and integrity shine forever in the consciousness of man; justice and faith-keeping, mercy and peace and joy shine uninterruptedly in the consciousness of man; Love is reflected eternally in the heart of man; freedom reigns forever as God's law for man. Therefore, let us put off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light. Then will our warfare cease to be warfare. It will become the irresistible shining of the light of Truth. "Thus," as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 191), "the whole earth will be transformed by Truth on its pinions of light, chasing away the darkness of error."

"Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled "Enduring Reconstruction."

Big Role in Future Democracy Seen for New Women in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — The women of China are a new and powerful influence on which the democracies can count in building a happier and better world, according to Dr. Y. C. Yang, President of Soochow University. Speaking at the opening of Children's Week, at the Junior League Building here yesterday, Dr. Yang declared that the "new womanhood" of China was the most significant feature of the rejuvenation of that country.

Since the opening of the twentieth century, China has progressed from a dacadent monarchy, to the present vigorous Republic in which women have the same privileges, opportunities and calls for service as men, Dr. Yang said. "The principle of the equality of women is not only provided for in the highest law of the land," he asserted; "it is fully recognized and applied." He referred to Madame Chiang Kai-shek as "an outstanding type of the new woman of China."

Contrasting the manner in which China and Japan had applied their studies of western civilization, Dr. Yang said Japan had specialized in military science, while China had specialized in the building up of republican ideas.

"Japan has put its trust in Zeros and other technical developments, while China has put its trust in the development of character, of manhood and womanhood," he continued. "The friendship of the United States and China does not rest on common interests, but on community of ideas."

China is America's logical partner in the Pacific area, just as Great Britain is its logical partner in the Atlantic, Dr. Yang said.

"The three democracies, the United States, England and China, with Russia, will be four pillars to support the new world that can give us a beautiful and enduring peace," he continued.

"Mankind has moved out of the stage of regional existence to the stage of world unity. Regional problems are not permanently settled until they are solved on a basis of world conditions. We must have a common denominator. For the past few centuries mankind has been concerned with individual freedom and liberty. For the next few centuries they must concern themselves with world unity and world reconstruction."

Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie sat at the guest table, and Mrs. Madison Lewis introduced the speaker.

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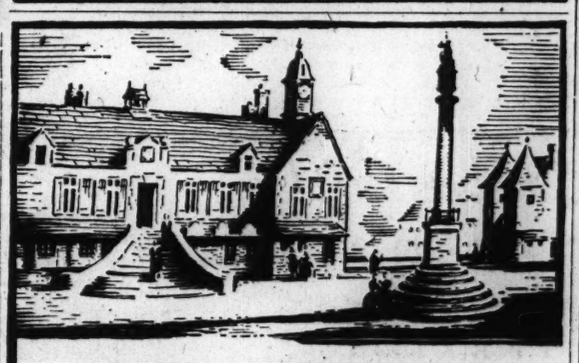

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Enduring Reconstruction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECONSTRUCTION—the rebuilding of a world, the scars of war obliterated, and peace, good will, and prosperity triumphant! Such a felicitous state of society, however, requires more than material reconstruction springing from human planning. The great necessity is for the rebuilding, in individual consciousness, of the right idea of God, our heavenly Father, and of man made in His image. Only thus can devastated hope and faith be raised up afresh, and the desolate places in human experience be transformed so that God's gracious promise, given through the prophet Isaiah (61:4), may be fulfilled: "And they shall build the old wastes, they shall raise up the former desolations, and they shall repair the waste cities, the desolations of many generations."

This promise is possible of fulfillment here and now. Christian Science, based on the Bible, is bringing the true idea of God and man to light. All who grasp it can undertake the task of spiritual reconstruction without delay. Indeed, every individual who accepts the teachings of Christian Science, and abides by the rules, can assuredly make his daily experience a practical and continuous proof of the heavenly Father's unalterable love for and good will toward all His children.

The spiritual renewal spoken of by Isaiah was to come through the tender ministrations of the Messiah, or Christ, of whom Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 332), "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." On the following page she writes, "Christ expresses God's spiritual, eternal nature."

* * *

To every listening ear today Christ, Truth, speaks of God and the real man—of God as infinite Mind or divine Love, and of man as Love's expression, possessing by reflection every spiritual faculty and quality existent in infinite Mind. This ideal man, so perfectly exemplified in every detail of the Master's daily activity, is not something vague and illusive, to be achieved in some far-away future state, but it is the genuine selfhood of every man and woman to be realized and expressed here and now.

If we shape our views of existence by the pattern which the material senses hold constantly before the gaze, we are likely to conclude that sin, disease, and discord are an inevitable part of man's experience, and thus the spiritual sense of life seems temporarily to be laid low and buried beneath the debris of these errors. When we accept the right idea or true concept of God and man, however, we find ourselves equipped with a practical understanding of God as irresistible power, presence, and activity, and we recognize man made in His image as inseparable from the Father. We are able with this understanding to master every adverse circumstance and condition. Thus we discern evil to be suggestion instead of reality, the suggestion of something besides God, omnipotent good. Utterly powerless it is to assert its outrageous claims when resolutely dismissed with the divine authority which comes with the spiritual understanding of God.

One desiring to reconstruct a shattered dwelling, and finding building materials of unparalleled excellence at his immediate disposal, would joyfully clear away the debris and build. Our task is to clear away the rubbish of erroneous beliefs which we may have accepted, and to replace it with Mind's constructive ideas. Infinite Mind, pouring forth in unceasing abundance its own perfect thoughts and ideas, furnishes the wherewithal for genuine reconstruction. Only unlimited Mind can provide the intelligence, honesty, justice, good will, and magnanimity so necessary for the successful conduct of human affairs. None but divine Love can supply the goodness, wisdom, unselfed love, mercy, and compassion which bless all impartially and universally.

And what of those who, through the ravages of war, have lost all that they hold dear? Can divine ideas rebuild shattered lives, renew broken home ties, and replace grief and desolation with hope and faith and the joy of living? Christian Science answers that they can, however poignant the grief, however desolate the outlook.

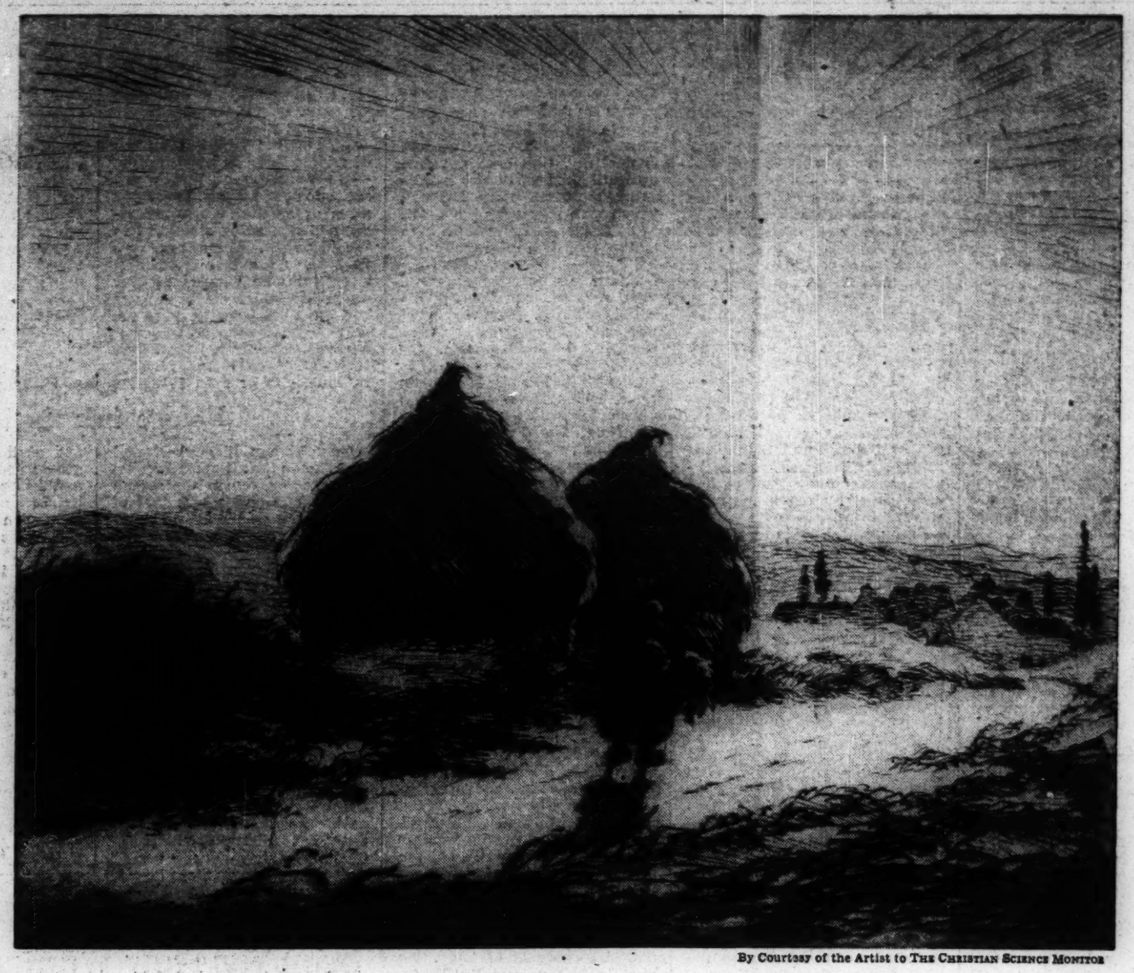
* * *

When Christ Jesus said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:31,32), he indicated freedom for all from every type of bondage. To "know the truth" includes positive, continuous, spiritual discernment of God's presence and power in every situation, coupled with a steadfast faith in one's God-given ability to prove this grand fact.

As one accepts and uses Mind's constructive ideas, which purify, enrich, and build up, one obtains a deep and settled conviction, based on proof, that divine Love heals all sorrow and fills every void. Thus joy is reborn in the saddest heart, laughter comes again to silent lips, and the ministering presence of the Christ, Truth, is felt. He who knows the truth finds himself expressing more and more of "God's spiritual, eternal nature," and proving in his own experience the constructive value of the statement on page 258 of Science and Health, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science, by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., of Chicago, entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of Divine Principle," will be found on Page 9.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HARVEST TIME IN THE MARNE VALLEY": *An Etching by Lester G. Hornby*

Reconstruction durable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA RECONSTRUCTION d'un monde — les ravages de la guerre complètement effacés, et l'avènement de la paix, du bon vouloir, de la prospérité! Mais pour que prévale cet heureux état de choses, il faut plus qu'une reconstruction matérielle exécutée d'après des plans humains. Il est avant tout nécessaire d'établir dans la conscience individuelle la véritable idée de Dieu, notre Père céleste, et de l'homme créé à Son image. C'est seulement ainsi que l'espérance et la foi pourront se relever des dévastations subies, et que les terres arides — les expériences pénibles — se transformeront, comme Dieu dans Sa grâce l'a promis par la bouche du prophète (Ésaïe 61:4): "Ils rebâtiront les antiques ruines; ils relèveront les décombres du passé; ils rétabliront les villes détruites, les décombres des anciens âges."

Cette promesse peut s'accomplir ici même et dès maintenant. Fondée sur la Bible, la Science Chrétienne met en lumière la véritable idée de Dieu et de l'homme. Quiconque saisit cette idée peut entreprendre sans délai la tâche de la reconstruction spirituelle. En vérité, tous ceux qui acceptent les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne et se conforment à ses règles peuvent faire de leur vie quotidienne une preuve pratique et continue de l'amour inaltérable que le Père céleste a pour Ses enfants, et de Sa bienveillance à leur égard.

* * *

Le renouvellement spirituel dont parle Ésaïe devait venir par le ministère compatissant du Messie ou du Christ, au sujet duquel Mary Baker Eddy déclare dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 332): "Christ est la vraie idée énonçant le bien, le message divin de Dieu aux hommes parlant à la conscience humaine." A la page suivante, elle écrit: "Christ exprime la nature spirituelle, éternelle de Dieu."

A toute oreille attentive, le Christ, la Vérité, parle aujourd'hui de Dieu et de l'homme réel — Dieu, l'Entendement infini, l'Amour divin, et l'homme en tant qu'expression de l'Amour, possédant par réflexion toutes les facultés ou les qualités spirituelles qui se trouvent dans l'Entendement infini. Cet homme idéal, que manifesta parfaitement le Maître dans tous les détails de son activité quotidienne, n'est pas un concept vague, illusoire, accessible seulement dans un avenir lointain, sur un autre plan; c'est au contraire la véritable individualité de chacun, qui peut se comprendre et s'exprimer dès à présent.

Si nous façonnons nos vues de l'existence selon le modèle que les sens physiques ne cessent de nous présenter, nous tiendrons probablement le péché, la maladie, les discords pour des choses inévitables; ainsi le sens spirituel de la vie semblera temporairement abattu, enseveli sous les décombres de ces erreurs. Mais si nous acceptons l'idée juste, le vrai concept de Dieu et de l'homme, nous serons bien armés: nous comprendrons que Dieu est le pouvoir, la présence, l'action irrésistibles, et que l'homme créé à Son image ne peut être séparé du Père. Grâce à cette compréhension pratique, nous pourrons maîtriser, à mesure qu'ils se présentent, les obstacles et les conditions pénibles. Nous voyons ainsi que le mal est non pas une réalité, mais une suggestion qui veut nous faire croire à quelque chose en dehors de Dieu, du bien tout-puissant. Lorsque nous la chassons résolument, avec l'autorité divine qu'apporte la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu, cette suggestion s'avère absolument impuissante et ne peut soutenir ses folles prétentions.

Si l'on désire relever une maison détruite et qu'on ait à sa portée d'excellents matériaux, on se met de grand cœur au travail, on enlève les décombres et l'on rebâtit. Voilà précisément en quoi consiste notre tâche — enlever les débris, les fausses croyances acceptées sans raison, et les remplacer par les idées constructives de l'Entendement. L'Entendement infini ne cesse de dispenser abondamment ses idées et ses pensées parfaites, et nous donne ainsi tout ce qu'il faut pour reconstruire avec succès. L'intelligence, l'honnêteté, la justice, le bon vouloir, la magnanimité qui sont indispensables pour diriger comme il se doit les affaires publiques ou privées, ne peuvent venir que de l'Entendement sans limites. Seul l'Amour divin donne la bonté, la sagesse, le dévouement, la miséricorde et la compassion qui d'une manière impartiale, universelle, font du bien à l'humanité.

Reste-t-il quelque espoir pour ceux auxquels les ravages de la guerre ont fait perdre ce qu'ils chérissaient? Les idées divines peuvent-elles reconstruire une vie brisée, rétablir un foyer quand les membres de la famille ont été dispersés, remplacer les peines et l'affliction par l'espérance, la foi, la joie de vivre? La Science Chrétienne affirme qu'elles en sont capables, même si la douleur est poignante ou l'horizon très sombre.

* * *

"Si vous demeurez dans ma parole, vous êtes véritablement mes disciples; vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira" (Jean 8:31, 32), dit Jésus le Christ, indiquant que tous peuvent être libérés de l'esclavage sous ses multiples formes. Connaître la vérité implique que dans n'importe quelle situation, l'on discernera spirituellement, d'une manière positive et continue, la présence et le pouvoir divins; en même temps, l'on doit avoir la ferme assurance que Dieu vous rend capable de prouver ce grand fait.

A mesure qu'on accepte et met à profit les idées constructives de Dieu, qui purifient, enrichissent, édifient, l'on en arrive à cette certitude stable et profonde, reposant sur des preuves: l'Amour divin guérit toutes les peines, il ne laisse subsister aucun vide. Ainsi la joie reparaît dans le cœur le plus triste, les lèvres retrouvent le sourire, et la bienfaisante présence du Christ, de la Vérité, se fait sentir. Celui qui connaît la vérité exprime de plus en plus "la nature spirituelle, éternelle de Dieu;" il prouve dans sa propre existence la valeur constructive de cette déclaration (*Science et Santé*, p. 258): "Dieu exprime en l'homme l'idée infinie qui se développe à jamais, et qui, partant d'une base illimitée, s'élargit et s'élève de plus en plus."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

IN FRENCH RUSTIC LIFE one often meets peasants along the road late in the afternoon or evening—on their way home from their day's work in the fields—and they are seldom empty-handed. It may be, as one often sees in Brittany or in the northern part of Normandy, that a great bundle of gorse is being brought home for fuel, a guard against the chill of winter. Or in the Marne Valley, where this old peasant in sabots and kerchief is trudging homeward, we may meet her carrying a great armful of clover and green weeds for her rabbits. There is little waste in the life of the peasant. Sometimes a whole family with small children is seen, going out after a storm when the wind has blown down twigs and old branches. The little ones industriously pick up the smaller twigs, as the older ones bundle up the larger branches.

Chiaroscuro

Now on the edge of winter we have come
To that mysterious moment when the year
Has found completion in the harvest home,
In blazing sunsets and the ripened ear.
Earth has a sharper outline and the brown
Of bark and stubble have a cooler tint;
Chimney and spire and all the roofs of town
Take on the clear distinction of a print.

This is the time when color fades upon
October's canvas, when we know the true
Meaning of light and shadow finely drawn
In twig and hilltop etched against the blue.
Another artist has been working here,
Whose eye is more exacting, more austere.

BAYKA RUSSELL

America Had a Small-Town Beginning

WE HAVE VILLAGES in America, but we seldom call them that; summer folks from the city may refer to "the village" which is their source of supplies, but its natives speak of their town. They may call it a little town, in disgust if they are young and want to get away, in affection if they've left it and look back.

Few of the little towns of America would dare to call themselves beautiful. Pretty, perhaps, when the lilacs are leaning out over the gate, or the maple leaves are turning color around the courthouse, or in the snow when the lights come on, or on summer evenings pricked by fireflies. The contented villager will call it a nice town, all right. But everybody knows it took a thousand years or more to put the moss on the village walls of the Old World. Americans have a horror of moss on themselves; they've all been somewhere else, wherever they live.

I once wrote a book about a little Provençal rock town, telling its story through two thousand years. All the life of western Europe down the ages was there, all the mightier movements—Renaissance and Reformation, the spread of Greek culture, the cataclysm of the barbarian invasions—expressed in the daily doings and dealings of one village. Lombard and Gaul and Greek, Saracen, baron, and bandit, Caesar and saint, they jostled and warred within the tiny city's ramparts. Its history was, I found, as I plodded through my sources, like one of those multiform carvings on the inside of an olive stone that are made by Italian life-prisoners.

There is so much past in one of your towns, Baldur, that you can't walk without trampling on it, tripping on it, maybe. When you start to write its history, you can begin only where the written records do, and that's at the end of the story, for the beginning lies hidden, sometimes at the back of the cave.

But almost every American town was deliberately founded, not earlier than the seventeenth century, and as often as not great expectations went into the founding. People said, "Here we will clear the forest and build a settlement that shall be free. . . ." Or they said, "Here we will be poor no longer. This place is destined by Nature to be the crossroads of the new civilization." We usually know who the enterprising individuals were who erected the first cabins, and we know what was in their heads and hearts at the time. They were good heads, Baldur, and even better hearts. I am prouder of these people than of almost any others in my country. As I look us over, I find that more of the good and great had a small-town beginning than an urban. Indeed, our beginnings as a nation were small-town. — From "Journey Into America," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Remarkable Singers

I ONCE HAD a letter from Robert Louis Stevenson, who said he had read an account I had written of the song of the English blackbird. He said I might as well talk of the song of man; that every blackbird had its own song; and then he told me of a remarkable singer he used to hear somewhere amid the Scottish hills. But his singer was, of course, an exception; twenty-four blackbirds out of every twenty-five probably sing the same song, with no appreciable variations: but the twenty-fifth may show extraordinary powers. I told Stevenson that his famous singer had probably been to school to some nightingale on the Continent or in southern England. I might have told him of the robin I once heard here that sang with great spirit and accuracy the song of the brown thrasher, or of another that had the note of the whip-poor-will interpolated in the regular robin song, or of still another that had the call of the quail. . . . In the Trossachs, in Scotland, I followed a song thrush about for a long time, attracted by its peculiar song. It repeated over and over again three or four notes of a well-known air, which it might have caught from some shepherd boy whistling to his flock or to his cow.—From "Ways of Nature," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Montaigne Overlooks His Kingdom

I NEVER TRAVEL without books, either in peace or war; and yet sometimes I pass over several days, and sometimes months, without looking on them; I will read by-and-by, say to myself, or tomorrow, or when I please; and in the interim, time steals away without any inconvenience. For it is not to be imagined to what degree I please myself and rest content in this consideration, that I have them by me to divert myself with them when I am so disposed, and to call to mind what a refreshment they are to my life. 'Tis the best viaticum I have yet found out for this human journey, and I very much pity those men of understanding who are unprovided of it. . . .

When at home, I a little more frequent my library, whence I overlook at once all the concerns of my family. 'Tis situated at the entrance into my house, and I thence see under me my garden, court, and base-court, and almost all parts of the building. There I turn over now one book, and then another, on various subjects, without method or design. One while I meditate, another I record and dictate, as I walk to and fro, such whimsies as these I present to you here. . . .

The figure of my study is round, and there is no more open wall than what is taken up by my table and my chair, so that the remaining parts of the circle present me a view of all my books at once, ranged upon five rows of shelves round about me. It has three noble and free prospects, and is sixteen paces in diameter. I am not so continually there in the winter; for my house is built upon an eminence, as its name imports, and no part of it is so much exposed to the wind and weather as this, which pleases me the better, as being of more difficult access and a little remote. . . . 'Tis there that I am in my kingdom, and there I endeavor to make myself an absolute monarch, and to sequester this one corner from all society, conjugal, filial, and civil; elsewhere I have but verbal authority only, and of a confused essence—From the Essays of MONTAIGNE (1580).

Guest Day in The Morning

THIS DAY seemed specially prepared for me, just as though I were an honored guest. Before I was conscious of the light, the gladness came rushing in to hurry me awake.

On days when there are tea-parties in the afternoon, I wake and remember it deliciously while snuggling deeper into the pillows. But today the remembering was fast and joyful, like the quick burst of sun when the curtains are flung back. For today it was to be a breakfast-party!

Think of jumping straight out of bed into a party. There was a special reason for its being a breakfast-party; in fact, there were several reasons. First, how else could all one's friends enjoy that glorious blue morning-glory, climbing the stone wall near the garden? How could the sunshine on the east wall of the barn be appreciated unless people came in the morning? And, lastly, how could one let all one's friends know how welcome were Louisa's biscuits and scrambled eggs if they didn't come for breakfast?

* * *

The early morning was cool and crisp, the proper way for a September morning to be; so we all wore warm dresses and were pleased to feel the big log fire in the huge fireplace of the barn. Yes, of course, we had breakfast in the barn.

The barn deserves a chapter to itself, but it has to be seen before it is properly appreciated. Gray-shingled, enormous and protecting, it stands on a hillock behind the Cape Cod house, like a great St. Bernard guarding the whole vicinity. It stands among the tall lilacs; and a passerby might think it a barn, clean and neat, but just a barn. But we who are privileged to enter always catch our breath quickly at the astonishing beauty achieved by a soft polished floor, old mellow furniture, cupboards of rare glass and china, to say nothing of the high beams and Paisley-hung balcony which was once a loft.

Today great stone jars of joe-pye weed and tansy, jugs of Queen Anne's lace and blue didiscus increased its charm. And the sun, streaming in that east window of leaded panes, touched and warmed shelf after shelf of amber and cranberry glass and rested at last on the breakfast table, set with antique silver and yellow pottery from Brittany!

* * *

Such a happy breakfast party among a dozen friends, all of fine feeling, alert appreciation, and hope for the continuance of all good and beautiful things.

At the right moment, when the last biscuit crumb had disappeared, we came out to the dewy garden to admire the blue morning-glory against the pink mallow.

Thus began a day! And now this poetry-making guest day is finished. Oh, yes, there was poetry in its ending; for the whole of my blue and red peasant kitchen made poetry this evening. I caught it and held it fast in thirty-two glasses of ruby-red wild grape jelly.

I'm so happy to have been a guest in a land where there can be gay breakfasts among bright flowers, where across skies filled with sunshine gentle pink clouds move softly about. Tomorrow will be just a family day, but I shall not forget yesterday.

C. V. F.

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Smuts Hints Allied Policy for Defeat of Nazis Settled Before Moscow

Guerrillas in New York Describe Activity Abroad

Agents use assumed names at meeting in officers' club to protect relatives in homelands—Growth of underground movements aided by increasing flow of supplies from United Nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Guerrilla and underground activities in all countries occupied by the Axis are increasing in intensity and scope with allied aid and will play an important part in the final rout of Germany and Japan, according to 11 men and one woman, representatives of patriot movements in Axis-oppressed countries, in an interview here Oct. 14. The interview, the first semi-public gathering of such representatives on American soil, was held at the Officers at Home, a clubhouse for United Nations officers at 28 East Thirty-sixth Street, sponsored by Mrs. Junius S. Morgan.

Some of the representatives were at the meeting under assumed names in order to protect relatives in their homelands and their own future operations. All described the growth of guerrilla and underground activities in their lands from isolated local resistance when the Nazis marched in to tightly-woven national movements keeping close contact with their exiled governments in London and patriot groups in neighboring countries.

Help Is Constantly Growing

An increasing flow of allied aid in the form of propaganda, weapons, radio transmitters and receivers, photographic equipment, messages and even trained men dropped by parachute to help direct underground activities, is strengthening the hands of patriots everywhere in Europe, they said.

The close liaison maintained between Belgian, Dutch and French underground movements to aid in the escape of Allied fliers and those fleeing the Nazis, as well as to channel information to the Allies, was described.

Those at the meeting were Jean Meulemans, of Belgium: Yung-Ching wei, of China; Lieut.-Col. Karel Hronov, of Czechoslovakia; Andre Maroselli, of France; Lieut. Anni Den-Hooch, and Sergeants Karl de Windt, Jan Gravenaar and Huib de Boer, of the Netherlands; Torolv Kandahl and Hans K. Shou, of Norway; Dr. Joseph P. Junosza, of Poland, and Capt. Alexander Borisov, of Russia.

First Dutch Nurse Officer

Anni Den-Hooch is the pseudonym of the first commissioned army nurse in the Netherlands armed forces. She was a Boy Scout leader in her homeland, and when occupation authorities disbanded the Scouts, she and her troop carried on their antiNazi work in secret, aiding in the distribution of underground papers, messages and performing other duties.

She fled from Holland on receipt of warning of her impending arrest, arriving in England in August, 1942, after months of walking and riding through Belgium and France, crossing the Pyrenees on foot and being imprisoned for six weeks in Spain. Later, the Netherlands Army created a commission for her.

Miss Den-Hooch said she was going to Australia, and voiced the hope she would have the opportunity to take part in some jungle fighting.

Was Underground Publisher

Mr. Meulemans, who left Belgium a year ago, was especially active in the publication of underground newspapers, leaflets and in smuggling information out of Belgium. He used forged German papers to leave the country when arrest appeared imminent.

Mr. Meulemans told reporters that immediately after the invasion, a great number of underground organizations sprang up spontaneously. They worked separately with good results for some time, but their operations began to overlap. Increasing the danger of capture by the Germans, he said. Therefore, underground organizations co-ordinated under an "independence front," he said, causing widespread sabotage and damage to German installations, rescue of hostages, young men or Jews about to be deported to Germany, and Allied fliers.

The Belgian underground representative said that more than 10 times as many men and women have been killed or imprisoned by the Germans for patriotic activities in this war than during 1914-'18.

Served in Red Army

Captain Borisov was a member of the Russian armed forces and was in constant contact with Russian guerrilla units operating in Nazi-occupied Russia. He said the hundreds of thousands of Russian partisans have given outstanding help to the Red Army in its defensive and offensive operations against the Germans.

Mr. Kandahl and Mr. Shou described the widespread news service operating in Norway which many times has made news available to the Government-in-exile before it was published in the German-controlled Norwegian press. Hundreds of participants in the news gathering service have been arrested, but there are always new workers. They stressed.

The two Norwegians told of one instance where Allied airplanes bombed a factory in a small Norwegian town on a Tuesday. The following Monday a picture of the interior of the bombed factory was in the hands of Norwegian officials in New York, they reported.

The press conference with the underground and guerrilla fighters was preceded by the first American showing of "We Will Come Back," a Russian film of guerrilla warfare based on actual events in the rear of Hitler's armies in Russia.

U.S.-Britain Increase Aid To Red Army

Canada joins for first time in signing third Lend-Lease Pact as Kremlin parley opens.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The United States and Great Britain acted today to increase military aid to Russia as their foreign secretaries began their important political conferences at the Kremlin.

The signature in London this afternoon of the Third Agreement governing the flow of war supplies to the Soviet Union is calculated to step up substantially the volume of heavy armaments going to the Red Army.

The purpose is to back up the continuing Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front until Allied forces can undertake a massive invasion of Western Europe.

Canada joins the protocol for the first time.

Two former agreements of this kind were signed; the first in Moscow in October, 1941, and the second in Washington in October, 1942; the present agreement presents a continuation of existing arrangements.

First Canadian Signing

This is the first time, however, that Canada has taken part as a signatory, though supplies from Canada have previously formed part of the commitment of the United Kingdom and in some cases of that of the United States.

The period covered by the Second Agreement ended on June 30; but, although the Third Agreement has only now been signed, its provisions have been effective for the past three months, and the flow of supplies of all kinds to the U. S. S. R. has continued without interruption.

The present agreement was signed by Ambassador John G. Winant on behalf of the United States; by Oliver Lyttelton and Sir Alexander Cadogan on behalf of the United Kingdom; by Vincent Massey on behalf of Canada; and by Ambassador Feodor Gusev and Dmitri Borisenko on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

More Aid Under Way

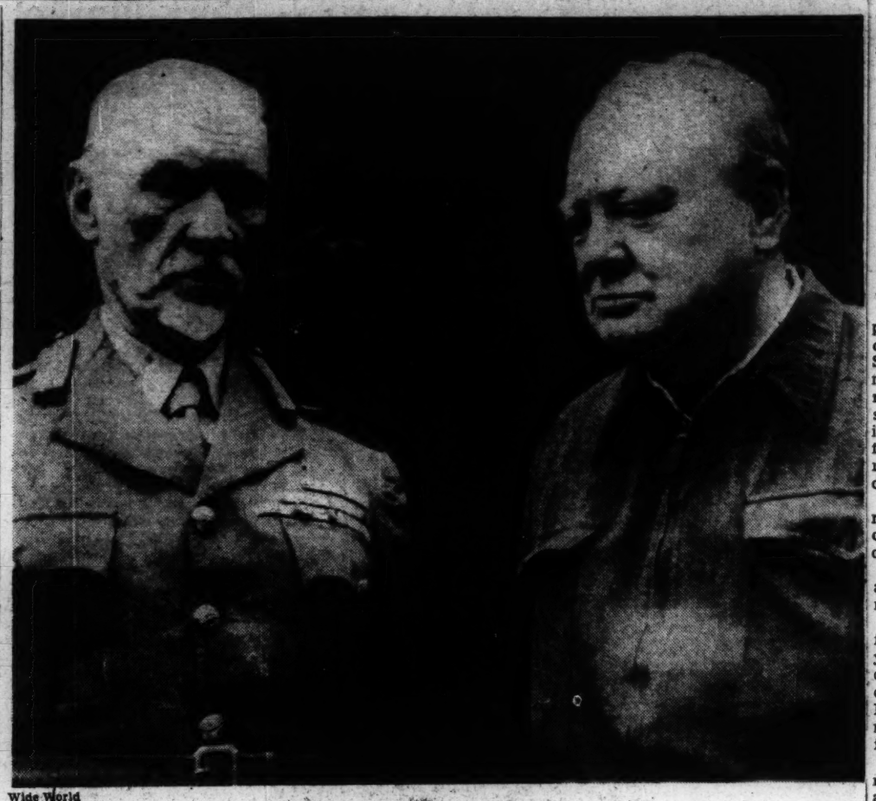
Though the official announcement of the signing of the new protocol makes no reference to its provisions, there is every reason to expect that the dispatch of aid on a scale not heretofore attained is already under way.

The supplies are now available in greater volume as well as the shipping facilities to get those supplies to the Soviet Union.

With the Nazi submarines decidedly on the run in the North Atlantic, with the Mediterranean open to Allied vessels with little or no Axis hindrance, Britain and the United States are able to deliver the goods, figuratively and literally.

Thus American, British and Canadian munitions, equipment and foodstuffs can go through to the Soviet Union by both the northern and southern routes.

The Third Agreement envisages an enlarged flow of heavy attack weapons at a time when it is felt certain that the Soviet Union can use them to the most decisive advantage.



Wide World

British Empire Leaders Confer

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain shown as they discuss war problems at No. 10 Downing Street. While in England Field Marshal Smuts is acting as a member of the British War Cabinet. The South African leader was accompanied to Britain by his son, Captain Smuts.

Marshal Says Full Assault Has Been Set for 1944

South African leader in London Guildhall speech outlines vital roles of Russia and Britain in turning the tide of war, with United States rising to new height of co-operation in construction of a new world order.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 19—As the three-power talks opened in Moscow today, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, speaking in London as a member of the British War Cabinet, made a remarkably frank statement of Allied policy, suggesting that the broad military policy for the defeat of Germany was already settled before the Moscow conference began.

These were the main points made by the veteran South African in a lunch address at London's Guildhall:

1. The grand Allied assault by all arms on Hilter's central "Fortress" will be next year.

2. A final decision must be forced as early as possible next year, both on account of the serious deterioration of the condition of continental Europe and because Hitler is gambling on time—on new weapons, or serious Allied differences turning up.

3. Field Marshal Smuts doesn't rule out the possibility of a sudden and catastrophic collapse of Germany. In fact he seems to expect such collapse sooner than other Allied leaders have dared to anticipate.

Full Victory Required

4. The South African leader contends that nothing can rob Russia and Britain of their equally decisive roles in turning the tide of war by ending the enemy's victorious course. But he looks to a fresh and potent United States to play a decisive part in the concluding act of the great war drama.

Field Marshal Smuts contended that such a part played by the United States in ending the war drama would be the "best qualification for the all-important part it is likely to play in the peace and building up of a new world thereafter.

5. He named the assault on Europe as Anglo-American priority No. 1. But pressure on the Japanese would be stepped up, he said, ready for assault on the Japanese which is the second priority.

Pertinent Questions

Field Marshal Smuts seemed to give the clearest pointer yet that the so-called second front assault on Western Europe won't be launched until next year. But he gave assurance that Britain and the United States would be completing preparations during the coming winter. He also left no doubt that he agreed with Russian leaders that the war mustn't be allowed to last a moment longer than need be.

Does Field Marshal Smuts' outline of Anglo-American strategy really indicate a three-power accord over military plans? Or does it mean a London warning that Britain and America have made up their minds already about a second front? Of these two, the former view is preferred here.

The speech of the veteran British Empire statesman in London's historic bomb-scarred Guildhall was notable in its early stage for its vigorous lauding of the British Empire's part in the war, and the strengthened solidarity of the British Empire today.

He sought to put war in perspective by describing RAF bombing as "having the dimensions and effects of a large-scale additional front." He claimed for British victories in North Africa that nothing of greater importance had been achieved in this war.

American Industrial Front

Field Marshal Smuts described the United States industrial effort as "prodigious and still moving to an almost incredible peak." But he admitted that the prolonged strain and excessive demands on the British Commonwealth made it necessary for Britain and America to regard American manpower as "our grand strategic reserve in the West for final moves in the war."

Speaking of postwar plans Field Marshal Smuts declared that the Nazi idea of the blond beast—the supermen of Nietsche—must be finally eradicated and replaced by the gentler virtues of high social and spiritual ideals.

He added: "We shan't repeat the pitiful mistake of the last Armistice when we actually allowed the position in enemy countries to become worse, existing famine conditions to grow and spread, until the Armistice period inflicted in some respects greater injury and suffering on the civilian populations than the war itself, and became a more bitter memory. This mistake is not likely to be repeated in the far graver situation at the end of this war."

That sentiment of Field Marshal Smuts heralds hope for Europe—even for the Germans. One of the chief aims of the Moscow talks is to try to reach agreement between the three powers on whom to negotiate with in Germany to prevent the fatal mistake of the Russians negotiating with A and the British and Americans with B.

Hull-Molotov-Eden Personify Tradition

By Wade Werner

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

The Molotov-Eden-Hull conference in Moscow brings together for a momentous parley three personalities strikingly representative of the political traditions of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and the United States.

Each, in the long climb to the exalted post he holds, has followed the traditional path of advancement characteristic of the regime he represents. Each is a long-tried-and-tested example of the kind of man who rises to great prominence under the political system for which his country stands.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, was born in a humble log dwelling in Tennessee, the son of a mountain country farmer. Long before he was old enough to vote, he entered politics by the horse-and-buggy route, driving the Governor of his State around the countryside on an electioneering tour. From that day on he has taken part in every election campaign, first in Tennessee and then in the nation.

Hull's Progress

He was a judge, a captain of infantry in the Spanish-American War, a member of the House of Representatives, a United States Senator. Since President Roosevelt came to office in 1933 he has been Secretary of State, holding that post longer than any of his predecessors. His name is associated particularly with the negotiation of reciprocal trade pacts, the persistent advocacy of freer world trade as a firm foundation for world peace, and with the development of the Good Neighbor Policy among nations—not only in this hemisphere but throughout the world.

Mr. Hull has all the dignity of an elder statesman; he is usually soft-spoken, benign, easy-going. There is no bombast in his casual speech. Yet he has the rugged, blunt character, the stubborn loyalty to basic principles which Americans like to find in their political leaders. When roused to anger his bluntness boils. The tongue-lashing he gave two Japanese "peace" envoys on the fateful Sunday of Pearl Harbor has become almost legendary.

Molotov's Appearance

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., does not look—to Americans—like a typical Bolshevik. In a business suit, he might pass unnoticed at a Chamber of Commerce gathering or a convention of county school superintendents.

But appearances are deceiving. Mr. Molotov's career stamps him as a thoroughly orthodox representative of Soviet tradition.

Like Mr. Hull, he went into politics early, but in a different way. At the age of 16 he joined a revolutionary group of students (his name at that time was Scriabin, the son of an obscure office employee), and in time he fell into the hands of the Czarist police.

The police did not hold him long, but later he was arrested again and exiled to Vologda Province, where, under the easy-going system of political repression then in vogue, he was able to carry on agitation among railway workers, promoting the organization of trade unions and writing revolutionary pamphlets.

Released from exile, he studied economics in St. Petersburg—continuing his subversive activities—became a contributor to Pravda, and finally secretary of the Editorial Board of that pioneer Communist mouthpiece.

A year before the outbreak of World War I he "went underground" to escape arrest, but was caught and exiled to Irkutsk, escaping in time to become a member of the Petrograd Soviet when the Czarist regime fell in March, 1917. When the Bolsheviks seized power in November of that year Mr. Molotov was a member of the revolutionary committee which had been directing agitation among soldiers at the front.

For some time thereafter he filled minor jobs in the Soviet regime, but later, in the struggle among party leaders for the mantle of Nikolay Lenin, he sided with Joseph Stalin and became his right-hand man.

As Mr. Stalin's power grew, Mr. Molotov's faithfulness was rewarded; eventually, with Mr. Stalin's backing, he became President of the Council of People's Commissars (the equivalent of Premier), and when Maxim Litvinoff was dropped from the post of Foreign Commissar in 1939 Mr. Molotov took over that portfolio, later resigning the Premiership to Mr. Stalin.

No Ability as Orator

Such a political background, and his known close relationship with Mr. Stalin, command high respect for Mr. Molotov in the Soviet Union. But he has no glamour. He has delivered many important speeches, but he is no orator, usually reading from a manuscript, in a monotonous voice.

Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, is the youngest of the three Foreign Ministers of the conference. His father was Sir William Eden. He had the traditional start—good family and independent means.

Mr. Eden was an honor student at Eton and Oxford; gallantry in action won him the Military Cross and the rank of captain, later brigade major, on the French Front in World War I. He was elected to the House of Commons soon after leaving Oxford, where he studied Oriental languages, became the Parliamentary Secretary of Foreign Minister Austen Chamberlain, then Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, then Lord Privy Seal and Privy Counselor.

Post Made for Eden

He showed such aptitude for international negotiations that he was chosen to represent his Government on many important missions. In 1935 a special post was established for him—Secretary for League of Nations Affairs. Soon afterward, in December of the same year, he was named Foreign Secretary.

As Britain's representative at Geneva during the momentous Ethiopian crisis, Mr. Eden galvanized the League into taking a firm stand against Mussolini's aggressive plans and practically browbeat the organization into voting sanctions against Italy.

Later, in 1938, his strong opposition to the conciliatory policy being followed by Britain toward Italy and Germany led to his resignation. After the outbreak of war he became Secretary of the Dominions, and when Winston Churchill became Prime Minister he made Mr. Eden Secretary for War. A few months later he succeeded Lord Halifax as Foreign Secretary.

Eden Widely Traveled

Since then Mr. Eden has traveled widely and made much history as Foreign Secretary. He negotiated with Mr. Molotoff last year the Anglo-Soviet 20-year alliance. Early this year he went to Washington for conferences on war and postwar questions with President Roosevelt. Mr. Hull, and others; last August he participated in the Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Quebec.

Mr. Eden no longer looks the picture of sartorial elegance which led reporters at Geneva and elsewhere to call him the "dapper Mr. Eden." But his political prestige has grown with the years to the point where he is often mentioned as probable successor to Winston Churchill as Prime Minister.

He no longer gives the impression of youthful enthusiasm which characterized his activities in the heyday of the League, but he still has the charm of manner which in those days helped him to diplomatic victories.

Background

The writer of the accompanying dispatch has covered all three of the men who are meeting in Moscow to weigh some of the world's greatest problems. He has lived in and covered the countries which they represent, as well as most of those which contribute the problems.

Russian Mission to Algiers Hints Tie With De Gaullists

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A numerous Soviet-Russian mission comprising 50 diplomats and technical experts of all kinds has arrived at Algiers, headed by Andrei I. Vishinsky, Soviet member of the Allied Politico-Military Commission, and Alexander Bogomolov, former Russian Ambassador to the governments in exile and now accredited to the French "Committee of National Liberation."

The large Russian representation, and a simultaneous speech of Gen. Charles de Gaulle declaring that "the Mediterranean Sea was a pathway toward France's natural ally—dear and powerful Russia," induced some speculation on whether "General de Gaulle had taken a first step in turning his followers and probably the postwar French Government definitely toward Russia with the Russians reciprocating by intensive cultivation of the present French leadership."

This interpretation is certainly an over-simplification of the complicated French-Russian relations. Moscow and the Fighting French have always been on particularly friendly terms and—after some hesitation—Moscow has extended its good will to the new French Authority at Algiers. In its recognition of the "Committee of National Liberation" the Soviets went much farther than the Western allies in declaring that it considered the "Committee" as representing the interests of the French Republic.

Russia Has Helped French

Russian diplomatic support has helped the French to improve their position with the Anglo-Saxon powers. Yet the initiative in giving a seat on the Politico-Military Council to the French came from London, not from Moscow, and was supported by the U. S. Department of State. French leaders know that it is the United States which is fitting out the new French Army of Liberation, and that it will be America and Great Britain who, after the war, will help them to rebuild their impoverished country. General de Gaulle may or may not want a pro-Russian orientation of France's foreign policy—he has also made numerous declarations praising the "traditional amity between the French and the Anglo-Saxon peoples"—but the French "Committee of National Liberation" which decides on questions of general policy is unlikely to cultivate Russian friendship at the risk to endangering its good relations with the western powers.

The French realize that they will have much to learn from Russia's economic development, but leaders of French liberation abroad have largely a bourgeois background. They are presumably playing the Russian card because they see in Moscow their natural ally against a regenerated Germany and a useful counter-balance against Anglo-American influence in a weakened France.

Eventually Pro-French

Eventually, the foreign policy of the French Committee is likely to be neither pro-Russian, nor pro-American nor pro-British but pro-French. They will want to recreate a strong and independent France and to re-establish the international position of their country.

Moscow's European policy so far has been favorable to French aspirations. It is not likely that Stalin believes that postwar France will become a Russian dependency or that she will follow Moscow's lead completely. What Russia actually wants to prevent is the establishment of an anti-Russian government in France. She also is opposed to France's becoming a satellite of the Anglo-Saxon powers.

Russia's suspicions as to the ultimate aims of America's French policy have been particularly roused by U. S. A. relations with Vichy and by the building up of General Giraud whom Moscow considers as a reactionary. Russia has backed constantly all anti-Vichy elements inside and outside France and no doubt will—after the liberation of France—oppose any deal with the remnants of the Vichy regime.

The Soviets are pro-de Gaulle not because they believe that this conservative general has become a "Communist" but because they believe that he will not suppress the Communists who—since early 1942—have recognized him as leader of the French resistance and because they expect him to oppose Anglo-Saxon interference in French affairs.

Servicemen Take Active Part In Studying Postwar Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Proposals for solution of international and national postwar problems by American soldiers in various parts of the world are contained in the current issue of Yank, Army newspaper.

Sergeant Joseph Lash, writing from Guadalcanal, declared that just as the machinery of government is being used to achieve full war production, "the same power after the war should be employed to keep our peace economy going at full blast and get us back to work."

Sergeant Lash proposed that the Government should insure service men (1) mustering out pay; (2) job or job assurance pay until employment is found; (3) help for service men who want to farm in the form of assistance in purchasing land, implements, seed, etc., (4) school opportunities for those wanting retraining and further study; (5) health and dental insurance; (6) adequate housing for service men and their families; (7) generous and understanding care for the disabled.

Urges Nonaggression Pact

The Sergeant stressed that the United States must accept "a responsible part in building a system of international security and promoting measures to insure peaceful arbitration of disputes." He saw a United States-British-Soviet-Chinese alliance and nonaggression pact as the nucleus of world security in which vanquished nations will ultimately take their places. He also advocated retention of one year's military service for all persons 18 years old to keep the United States strong and was for internationalization of the world's airways by making reciprocal arrangements for use of the airports under international control.

Corp. Morris Foreman, writing the Army newspaper from St. Lucia, British West Indies, called for a postwar world court "based on sound principles of Democratic government where aggressor nations can be publicly condemned." Social security should be the watchword of all future legislatures so that the bugaboos of old age, unemployment, sickness, etc., can be removed from society, he said.

Technical Sergeant John D. MacDonald, stationed in Atlantic City, N. J., called for immediate repeal of the poll tax laws and passing of an anti-lynching bill.

Private L. C. Stix, stationed in the Fiji Islands, favored a world police force, but proposed that the burden of occupation of enemy countries and international policing fall to those with a short span of service in the armed forces.

Private First Class Frank V. Frentrop, stationed in Africa, stressed that there were many service men who, befofe their induction, had been owners of small businesses.

"Many a man before the war, with the aid of a good motor truck, made an independent living, aided only by his desire to make his own honest way," he recalled. "Why would it not be just and fair to help out these same individuals by giving them trucks, tractors and jeeps in lieu of, or in exchange for, bonuses, war bonds or cash?"

Sees Vast Job Ahead

Private First Class Gil Harrison, writing from Pueblo, Colo., stressed that "we and our pals in Britain, China and Russia will have to work as hard in the postwar years as during the war but in a different way." Assistance will have to be given millions in Europe, Asia, and Africa who are hungry and homeless and sanity brought back to those who have been fed notions and of racial and national superiority, he held.

"It is a big order, but not too tough for a generation with courage," he continued. "Maybe some Americans won't agree. There is still an old crowd thinking in terms of 50 years ago who believe we can't co-operate with Russia and think the American people should have less to say and big business more to say about running our country. They even think freedom is for white folks, but not for black."

Morgenthau Tours War Fronts With Monetary Expert

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Henry L. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, was disclosed Oct. 18 to be on an aerial tour of war fronts with his monetary expert, Harry D. White, and his confidential assistant, Fred Smith.

The trio arrived in Algiers Oct 15, but no further information was available as to their present whereabouts or their itinerary. The tour is expected to last several weeks.

Treasury officials in Washington said that while the Secretary would meet financial leaders of the various governments visited, his tour would be concerned chiefly with fiscal matters of American military operations and War Bond buying by officers and men in the field.

Every U. S. Soldier Greeted by Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 19

Every American soldier arriving in the United Kingdom now receives a greeting from Prime Minister Churchill. The message, superimposed on a picture of Mr. Churchill giving the "V-for-Victory" sign, says:

"To every American soldier who has left home to join the great forces now gathering in this island, I send a message of greeting and welcome.

"Wherever you may go in our country, you will be among friends. Our fighting men look upon you as comrades and brothers-in-arms."

Gift of Bombers Held 'Blunder'

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—An alleged presentation of four United States Liberator bombers to Gen. Draja Milhailovic was condemned as a "blunder" today by leaders of the Yugoslav liberation movement which has continually charged the Yugoslav War Minister with collaboration with the Axis.

In a statement radiocast Oct. 18 over the Free Yugoslav Radio Gen. Josip [Tito] Broz and Dr. Ivan Ribar, head of the Anti-Fascist Council of Yugoslavs, expressed hope that in the future supplies from the United States would be furnished to their own peoples' Liberation Army which they claim is the only army in Yugoslavia fighting the Germans.

The Yugoslav guerrilla leaders' assumption that the planes were sent to General Mihailovic was somewhat of a mystery in London, but it was presumed to have arisen from a report that President Roosevelt had assigned four Liberators to the "Yugoslav section of the U. S. A. A. F."

Asserting that General Mihailovic has been 'serving the enemy quite openly" while the Liberation Army has been fighting the Axis for two and one-half years, the broadcast said that the Anti-Fascist Council could not understand why the United States had presented the planes to the Yugoslav Government.

"We consider this a blunder which should not have been allowed to happen," the statement said.

Patriots Active

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Yugoslav forces, having apparently routed German forces at a strategic railroad bridge over the Sava River near Sevnica, are mopping up all Slovenian territory between the river and the Austrian frontier, a Yugoslav National Army of Liberation communiqué said today.

The communiqué said Sevnica was occupied by forces of Gen. Josip [Tito] Broz which also were engaged in local fighting in four Croatian towns controlling railways linking Zagreb with Fiume and Split. Sevnica is midway between the Ljubljana and Zagreb strongholds.

German forces in the Balkans also were reported to be battling two other guerrilla armies—Yugoslav "regulars" under Gen. Draja Mihailovic, and a resurgent Albanian force which has become active within recent weeks.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	59½	59½	59½	+1
Abbott Lab pf 4	20	113½	113½	113½	
Adams Exp (.15g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	11	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	4	29⅞	29¼	29½	
Allegheny pr pf	6	42¾	42	42¾	+ ¼
Allied pf $30 ww	37	30	29	30	+ ½
Allegh Ludl 1.05g	20	27¾	26⅝	27⅝	+ ½
Allen Indust (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	150	149⅝	150	
Allied Mills ½g	83	28⅞	28	28¾	+1¾
Allied Strs .60	20	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	2	93	92⅞	92⅞	—1⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅔g	15	36¾	36½	36⅝	
Alpha P Cem ⅜g	8	20¼	19⅞	20	
Amal Leather	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf 2k	1	29	29	29	+1½
Amerada Pet (2)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	
AmAgChem 1.20a	3	30½	30	30	
Am Airlines 1½a	12	62	61¼	61½	—1
Am Bank N .55g	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	60	58½	58	58½	
Am Bosch (¼ae)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	4	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	84	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	89	89	89	— ¾
Am Can pf (7)	10	176¼	176¼	176¼	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	10	34⅞	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½xg.	2	68	67¾	68	+ ½
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	6	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	30	107¾	107	107¾	+ ¼
Am Crys Sug ¾ag	4	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	35	42¼	41	42¾	+2½
Am & For Power	10	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Am FP 57pf 3.32a	1	77	77	77	+ ½
Am & FP 2 pf	26	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Am-Haw SS 2½ag	11	34½	33	33⅝	+1⅛
Am Hide&Leath	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf (3)	3	40½	40	40½	+1½
Am Ice	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am Internat ¼ag	29	8	8	8	+ ⅜
Am Locomotive	29	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¾
Am M & Fdy .60g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Metal (1)	10	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
Am News 1.80	8	35	35	35	
Am Pow & Light	5	2⅜	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	3	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
Am P & L $6 pf	3	41	40⅞	41	
Am Rad&StS .30g	31	9⅝	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Rolling M .60g	22	14¼	13¾	14	+ ¼
Am R M pf4½	280	65¾	65⅞	65½	+ ½
Am Seating ½g	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	150	30¾	29½	30⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	14	40¾	39⅞	40¾	+ ¾
Am Smelt pf 7	40	152	151½	152	+1
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Am Snuff pf (6)	5	143	143	143	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	31	25½	24¼	25	+ ¼
Am Stores (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Am Stove (1.20)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	156⅝	156½	156⅝	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	3	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	58¼	58¼	58½	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6)	90	145½	145	145½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	3	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅞
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	119	118¾	118¾	— ¼
Am Water Works	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf (6k)	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
Anaconda Cop1½g	29	26⅜	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
AnchorHockGl .45g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+1
Anac W&C ¾ag	70	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
APW Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅜
Armour III	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Armour III pr pf	1	72	72	72	+ ¼
Armour III pf	50	82	82	82	+1
Armstrong Cork ¾ag	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
Arnold Const (1½)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds ¾ag	7	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	170	94	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
Assd DG 2pf 7	20	87½	87½	87½	
Atch T & SF (6)	22	60	59¼	59¾	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	5	87¼	87	87¼	— ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	11	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	4	33½	33⅛	33½	+1
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	6	6	6	+ ⅞
Atl Refining (.55g)	2	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (½ag)	14	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	56½	56½	56½	+ ¾
Atlas Pow 2½ag	30	62	62	62	+ ¼
Atlas Tack (¾ag)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
Austin Nichols	16	7⅛	6½	7	+ ½
Aust N pr A 2k	250	74½	70	74½	+2½
Aviation Co (.10g)	29	4	3⅞	3⅞	

B

Bald Loco ct ¾ag	14	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	9	6¾	6½	6½	
Balt & Ohio pf	8	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	— ½
Bank A pf6¼k	30	59¼	58¾	59¼	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	14	25½	25⅜	25¾	+ ¼
Barker Bros ½g	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Barker pf 2¾	20	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	16¾	16½	16¾	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	7	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	33	33	33	+ ½
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½ag	7	35¼	35	35	+ ⅛
Benef In (.90g)	1	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	35	35	35	+ ½
Best Foods (.80g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (4½ag)	47	60¼	59¼	60	+ ⅜
Black&Decker 1.60	15	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .40g	4	15¼	15	15	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	17	18⅛	16⅝	18	+1⅜
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	46¾	46¼	46¾	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	10	46	46	46	— ⅜
Bond Stores 1.30g	4	33	33	33	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	8	29⅝	29⅜	29½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½g	2	35	35	35	— ¼
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Bklyn-Man Transit	7	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 3ag	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Brunswick-Bal ¾ag	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1½ag)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
Burling Mills 1.90g	4	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Termin 1.20g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Bush TBpf 2¼k	10	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Butler Bros .45g	12	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅜	— ¼
Butte Cop&Z 1ag	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	8	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
Byers (AM) pf7	120	72¼	71½	71½	— ¾
Byron Jackson ¾ag	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ¼

C

Calif Pack (1½)	2	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3				— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	2	7	7	7	
Campbell Wy ¾ag	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	15	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	23	9	8¾	8⅞	
Capitol Adm A	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
Case (JI) Co (3g)	39	126	120	126	+6
Caro C & O (5)	130	95½	95	95¼	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 2g	2	27	27	27	+ ½
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	48	47½	48	+ ¼
Celanese Corp1½ag	11	35	34½	34½	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	105	105	105	—1
Celanese 7 pf 7	140	115⅝	115½	115½	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	30	122	122	122	
Celotex Cp pf 1	550	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	20	110½	110½	110½	— ⅜
Cent RR NJ	10	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38¼	38½	38½	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	260	68	67	67	
Chain Belt (2ag)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Champ P & F (1)	2	20	20	20	— ¼
Champ P&F pf6	130	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	
Ches & Ohio (3)	32	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	9	d	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.59g	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½g	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	3	15	15	15	
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	17	79⅜	78⅞	79¼	+ ⅜
City Invest	40	48½	48¼	48½	+1½
Clark Eq 2½ag	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Clinton Mol 1.20a	17	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅜
Cluett Peab 1½ag	6	37½	37	37½	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
Capitol Adm A	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
Case (JI) Co (3g)	39	126	120	126	+6
Caro C & O (5)	130	95½	95	95¼	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl 2g	2	27	27	27	+ ½
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	48	47½	48	+ ¼
Celanese Corp1½ag	11	35	34½	34½	— ½
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	105	105	105	—1
Celanese 7 pf 7	140	115⅝	115½	115½	— ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	30	122	122	122	
Celotex Cp pf 1	550	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½a	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	20	110½	110½	110½	— ⅜
Cent RR NJ	10	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38¼	38½	38½	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	260	68	67	67	
Chain Belt (2ag)	2	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Champ P & F (1)	2	20	20	20	— ¼
Champ P&F pf6	130	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Checker Cab	1	28	28	28	
Ches & Ohio (3)	32	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	9	d	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.59g	5	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½g	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	3	15	15	15	
Chrysler Corp 2½ag	17	79⅜	78⅞	79¼	+ ⅜
City Invest	40	48½	48¼	48½	+1½
Clark Eq 2½ag	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Clinton Mol 1.20a	17	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅜
Cluett Peab 1½ag	6	37½	37	37½	— ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	1	112½	112½	112½	— ½
Coca-Cola A 3	1	67¼	66½	66½	—1¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	3	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	
Collins & Aik	5	25	25	25	
Co & South	20	14½	14½	14½	
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	4	16¼	15½	16	+ ½
Col B'cast A .90g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 540,645
1943 volume to date 234,127,294
1942 volume to date 86,511,116

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Monday 50.4 Prev. day 50.4
Month ago 51.6 Year ago 39.6
1943 high 52.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col B'cast B .90g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	40	4½	4½	4½	
Colum Pict (½xg)	55	1½	15½	15½	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Coml Credit (3)	9	38½	38¼	38½	+ ½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	23	41¼	40⅝	41⅛	+ ¼
Comi Solvents .30g	15	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Com'with & South	69	¾	¾	¾	
Com & So pf 3¾xk	17	74⅜	73	74⅜	+1¾
Com'with Ed 1.40	8	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Cons Vultee (1g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	4	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ½
Consol'n Coal	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¾
Consm P pf 4½	40	104½	104½	104½	
Container Cp 1½g	7	21½	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Cont Baking ½ag	35	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Cont Can (¾ag)	35	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
Cont Dia Fib .65g	14	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .45g	29	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	8	31⅞	31½	31½	— ¼
Cont Steel (¾ag)	4	25½	24	25½	+1¼
Copperweld5t .80	4	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
Cop'wd S pf2½	100	51	51	51	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	120	47	46⅜	47	+ ¾
Corn Prod pf 7	240	181¾	181½	181¾	+ ½
Cornell Dub El ¾ag	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Crane Co (1e)	15	20½	20⅜	20⅛	— ¼
Crane Co pf 5	80	105½	105	105½	+ ½
Cream of Wh 1½	2	21½	21⅜	21½	
Crosley Corp ½ag	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	1	28½	28½	28½	
Crown Zeller (1)	8	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	20	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Crucible Stl (2e)	21	32⅞	31⅞	32½	+ ⅜
Cuban-AmSug .40g	9	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	11	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Cuneo Pr pf 4½	20	107	107	107	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	22	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	40	90	90	90	—1
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	1	44	44	44	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½g	4	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	13	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	5	14	14	14	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	12	37⅜	36¾	37⅝	+ ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	3	33½	33½	33½	
Del & Hudson	5	14¾	14½	22	+ ¾
Decca Records (1)	4	22	22	7	
Del Lack & West	13	7	6¾	6¾	
Detroit Edi 1.20	13	21¼	21⅜	21¼	
Devoe&Ray A 1	20	29	29	29	
Diam T Motor ¾ag	2	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	21	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+1⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	
Dixie Cup (½ag)	1	44	43⅞	44	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½	230	44	44	44	+ ½
Doehler Die C 1¾ag	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
DomeMines h1.60	7	23	22⅝	22	
Douglas Aircraft 5g	7	63¼	62½	63¼	+ ¾
Dow Chem (3)	7	129½	127⅝	129	—3½
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	30½	30	30	
Durhill Int	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .30g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
du Pont deN (3g)	4	146	145⅞	146	
DuqLight 1.pf5	20	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ¼
Eastern Air L	9	35	34½	34¾	
Eastern Roll Mill	8	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	160¼	160¼	160¼	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	17	16½	17	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	5	37	36⅞	37	
Elec Boat 1¾ag	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	77½	77¼	77½	+ ¼
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	30	89¼	88½	89¼	
EnPSS5½pf51½	130	90	89¾	90	
Equit Off Bldg	7	93	93	93	
Erie RR (15)g	7	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1½g	32	11⅞	11½	11¾	
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Evans Products	2	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
Fed M&Smelt 3g	1	24	24	24	— ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	5	17	17	17	
Fed M Truck .30g	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Fed D S pf 4½	10	95	95	95	
Fid P Fire 1 1.60a	4	49	48⅞	48⅞	
Firestone T&R 1½	2	39⅝	39¼	39½	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	39⅝	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	1	106	106	106	+1
Follansbee Stl	7	8	8	8	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	17	18⅛	16⅝	18	+1⅜
Francisco Sugar	31	14½	13½	14	+ ⅝
Frank Simon pf	60	63	60	60	—7½
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	32	31½	31½	—1
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Fruehauf T pf 5	10	109	109	109	+ ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .35g	8	4¾	4½	4¾	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	5	43¾	43½	43½	
Gen Baking .60	6	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30g	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gen Cb pf 5¼k	60	88¼	87½	87½	+ ¾
Gen Elec(1.40)	34	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	4	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	40	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¾
Gen G & El A	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	10	112	112	112	+1¾
Gen Mills (4)	1	103	103	103	+1¾
Gen Mills 5pf5	50	134	134	134	
Gen Motors 1½ag	44	52¼	51¾	51⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ¾ag	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Gen Print Ink .30g	12	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Gen Real&Util	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract .90g	17	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Stl C pf 6k	120	83½	81¾	82⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22¾	22¾	22½	— ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¾ag	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
Gillette S R pf 5	2	73	73	73	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	33	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.90g)	1	19	19	19	— ¼
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	3	3	3	
Gold&Stock T 6	20	84½	84½	84½	+1
Goodrich (BF) 1g	8	41¼	40¾	41	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100¾	100	100⅜	+ ⅜
Goodyear Tire1¼ag	11	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105¾	105	105¾	+ ¾
Graham-Paige Mot	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Granite C S 1¾ag	9	11	10½	10½	+ ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	14	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	21	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Grumman Aircraft	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Guantan Sugar	4	4⅜	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	3	143	141	143	+5
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	8¼	8	8¼	
GulfMo&O pf2½ag	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
Gulf Oil (1)	11	47¼	47	47⅜	
Hack W pf4¾	10	37	37	37	+ ¼
Hall Print (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Hanna $5 pf (5)	40	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker ¾ag	9	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15o	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Hat Corp pf 6½	60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	—2¼
Hayes Mfg	1		21½	21½	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	110	103	102⅞	103	+ ⅛
Helme ((GW) 4¼ag	2	65	65	65	
Hercules Pow 1½ag	2	78½	78½	78½	— ¼
Hercules P pf 6	10	133½	133½	132½	+ ½
Hollander&Son 1g	1	14	14	14	
Holly Sugar (1)	2	13	13	13	
Homestake Mining	5	39¼	39⅛	39½	+ ¼
Houd-Hersey B¾ag	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
Household Fin (4)	2	54⅛	54	54	— ⅛
Household pf 5	50	111	111	111	
Houston Oil	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Mundt Sees Private Ownership Of Radio Broadcasting in Peril

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Karl Mundt (R) of South Dakota declared that Government operation of radio broadcasting is possible unless private owners ban what he described as bias and personal opinion from their programs.

"It is our hope," he told the House, "that the radio industry will take steps to eradicate its own evils but if Government must act it is felt that Congress can prescribe regulations which will make freedom of speech on the air an equally true privilege of all and not merely an opportunity for propagandizing to the privileged few."

While expressing favor of private operations, Mr. Mundt declared that although a "few wealthy radio tycoons" might not take the warning seriously "private ownership and operation of radio in this country is not a guaranteed certainty for even the next four years—to say nothing of the permanent future."

See Private Ownership in Peril

"Let these big men of radio scoff if they want to," he said, "I happen to know that the danger that privately operated radio in this country may have a short life is not something to be blithely overlooked.

"Stockholders and officials of large radio corporations might well remember that indifference to danger signs along the way was precisely the attitude which trapped the great industrialists of Germany into becoming the servants of the Nazi political state.

"Indifference to public opinion and to public trends in this country may well do the same for our radio industry.

"Those who are in authority for the moment in private radio have a responsibility to themselves, to their stockholders, to the cause of private radio, and to America itself, to discontinue flaunting bad practices in the face of public opinion and to take steps to eliminate them before they give cause to support existing plans to make radio a public instead of a private monopoly."

Points to C. B. S. Action

In New York, William Brooks, director of news and special events of the National Broadcasting Company, said, "We have a rule of using common sense, of doing the job in the light of experience and exercising an unbiased and fair attitude."

Officials of other major broadcasting companies declined immediate comment on Representative Mundt's statements.

Mr. Mundt termed the recent Columbia Broadcasting System order excluding personal opinion from its newscasts, "an epochal step in the direction of protecting free speech and fair play on the American radio."

"C. B. S. should be congratulated and supported on its patriotic decision to protect its listeners against propaganda and politics and to give all sides of all controversial issues an equal opportunity to be heard over its great radio network," he said, adding he hoped that the other radio networks will quickly follow "this wise policy."

He termed radio a "semi-public monopoly" with a duty "to relay the facts rather than to fashion the thinking of America."

He urged that Congress "quickly act to set up safeguards . . . to be sure that private excesses of radio are not replaced by governmental censorship of nonmilitary broadcasts.

Says A. P. Good Example

It is not necessary, he said, to destroy "the sparkle and spirit and pungency" of radio reporting but it is necessary to remove the "malicious, the prejudicial, the inimical, and the purpose-serving tactics of certain broadcasters and to safeguard the interests of veracity by insisting that radio reporters follow the precepts of good reporting."

Mr. Mundt cited what he termed "the phenomenal success of the Associated Press" as the "complete rejoinder to those who insist that to be interesting, radio reporting has to be biased, prejudicial or opinonated."

"The Associated Press," he said, serves newspapers of every political preference. It gathers news for papers in every section of the country and readers in every walk of life look to it for the complete and candid coverage of the news. Surely nobody would argue that the freedom of the press is curtailed because the Associated Press does not permit its great corps of reporters to use this agency of public service as a device for purveying personal spleen or propagandizing and lobbying for public policies.

"CBS may not have found the final answer to the important business of keeping radio free and fair but it has faced the problem and is approaching a solution. Perhaps radio might find something worth emulating by studying the reportorial habits of the Associated Press. . . .

"There are many who prefer a system of radio such as operates in Britain," Mundt said. "I do not. As a believer in private radio, however, I am growing steadily more convinced that either through voluntary steps or through legislative channels arrangements must be made to discontinue propaganda activities on the air by speakers utilizing sponsored advertising time."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market wobbled slightly upward last week on small volume and without feature. The gains were practically all made on Friday. The new telegraph merger seemed popular, with Western Union A and Postal Telegraph preferred strong. Telephone reported its dividend covered, on a consolidated basis, in the last twelve months, with earnings of $9.42 a share, or $176,000,000, but the stock was not a feature of the rise.

The upswing was headed by a miscellany of leaders including Case Threshing, Jersey, Pullman, and Allied Mills. The market appeared to ignore the most spectacular feature of the week's international news, the declaration of war by "Italy" on the Germans.

Banks over-subscribed two and a half times to the Treasury's $3,000,000,000 offering of ⅞ per cent certificates and 2 per cent bonds, which is a rather small oversubscription. This may reflect in some part a recent tightening of money rates in New York. This was shown in the fact that in the middle of the week the premium on the 2 per cent bonds, in the middle of the week, was only 5/32nds and on the 26-year 2½'s only 2/32nds bid.

This is a pretty narrow margin for a brand-new offering. Principal reason for the tightness is probably the heavy outflow of funds from New York, plus the continued drain of currency flowing "into circulation" out of the banking system. New York had a deficiency in reserves last week. And this situation will get tighter as War Loan accounts, now over $16,000,000,000, are converted into private account and then require "reserves."

However, the whole situation can be cleared up easily enough by the Federal Reserve Bank. They can increase their open-market buying of governments, or they can further lower reserve requirements.

An analysis in the Journal of Commerce here of third-quarter bank statements shows that the six largest New York banks had approximately a 60 per cent ratio of government bonds to deposits. The ratio was only 45 per cent at the end of last year and 40 per cent just after Pearl Harbor.

Favorable Crop Report

On the other hand the proportion of cash to deposits was only about 20 per cent, against 26 per cent at the end of last year and 36 per cent after Pearl Harbor. Proportions vary sharply between the banks, but the over-all seems to say that the banks have converted themselves largely into engines of government credit.

Commodity news featured the good crop report, much better than pessimistic predictions last Spring and laregly the result of the American farmer's traditional ability to get out and make a crop when he sets his heart on it regardless of all difficulties. Price troubles, however, were indicated by the action of big flour millers in ending offers, as the price of wheat, highest now in 15 years, squeezes them against flour price ceilings.

Much black market activity is reported in corn, which moves above the legal ceiling by a variety of subterfuges, such as farm auctions, where the corn fetches up to $1.50 in the middle west and $2.00 or more in the East.

The American Merchant Marine Institute, the Propeller Club, and other big shipping interests held an annual meeting here and discussed chiefly the moot question of postwar shipping. It looks as though the war's end will see from 35,000,000 to 50,000,000 deadweight tons of cargo ship under the American flag. This will be the world's biggest fleet and nearly as much as the whole world had in 1939. Since a large proportion of it will be ugly ducklings, it would not give the United States such an advantage as appears, if it were not that half or more of merchant fleets of the rest of the world, including the fine and modern Norwegian Danish, and Dutch fleets, is at the bottom of the sea

Ugly Duckling Fleet

A part of the new American fleet is a continuation of the C-2 program launched under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, but the larger part will consist of the ugly-ducklings or Liberties, the first of which, the Patrick Henry, was launched just two years ago. There was pressure to have the Liberty building program replaced by the faster "Victory" ship, but the conversion has been delayed by the War Production Board for lack principally of engines and components. The Victory would be a 15-knot ship designed so that its wartime engines can later be puled out and faster ones substituted; the Liberty pushes so much of the ocean ahead of it that it makes only about 11 knots with a good following wind.

There seems little doubt that some of the American fleet, perhaps including C-2's and even some Victories, may be transferred after the war to the other members of the United Nations who contributed their prewar fleets to the winning of the war. Also probable is that some arrangement will be made to replace the prewar American coastwise fleet of sea-going museum pieces with the new ships. There is also talk of laying up a few hundred of the current ugly ducklings in some quiet harbor just in case of another war.

But with all these substractions it is still felt that there will again be too much postwar shipping for the traffic and that the competition may therefore be as bad as in 1921. This although (a) traffic for a while after the war will probably continue at a very high level, as in 1919 and 1920; and (b) Axis competitors may be shut out of the business.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9⅝	10½
American Hardwire Co	26	28
American Manufacturing	34¼	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	85½	...
American Wringer Co	7	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	24½	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73⅜	..
†Appleton Company	33	38
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	40⅜	44
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅜	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14¼	15⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38
Brown Co	1.85	1.80
Brown Co pf	29	31½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¼	33
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅞	16¼
Crowel-Collier Pub Co	30	32½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	28½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	34¾	36¼
Draper Corporation	70½	73½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅝	18½
Eastern Corporation	6	7⅝
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅜	19½
Esolen Co	7⅞	8¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47½
Fruit of the Loom	25¼	27½
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	16
General Machinery	20½	22⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅝	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¾	97¾
Graton & Knight Co cv pr pf	32	33¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	..
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	2¾
Hathelite Mfg Co	10	11¼
Hewwood-Wakefield Co	15⅞	17⅜
Hewwood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅜	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	32¾	34¼
International Machine Tool	6½	7⅜
Keith George E Co	48¼	..
Kendall Company	7¾	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	18½	20½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¾	38¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¼	6⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103½	109½
Maine Shoe Co Mills	38½	41½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¼	61¾
Merck & Co	43¼	46½
Merck & Co 4½s pf	111¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	58½	61¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58½	62¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅛	21⅝
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7
Nashawena Mills	16	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32½	35¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	70	74
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅛	28¾
National Chemical & Mfg	45	52
National Shirt Shops	11¾	12⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	43	45¼
Nicholson File Company	33½	36
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	33
Ohio Finance	6¾	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39½	43½
Parker Appliance	12½	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	112½	117
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	30½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	30¼	..
Sanford Mills	34½	37¼
Submarine Signal Co	24⅝	27¼
Tampax Inc	5¼	5⅞
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	15⅞	16½
U S Envelope Company	59¾	64¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	118½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100¼	..
Wamesit Mills Inc	21	23½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9⅜
Warren Bros Class B	35¾	38¾
Warren Bros Class C	10⅝	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	44½	46½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12⅜	13⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112⅜	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94½	98¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	108¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87½	91½
Central Pwr & Lt 7 pf	105¾	109¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	99¾	103
General Water G&E $3 pf	41¾	43¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28⅝	31
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power & pf	98⅝	102¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¾	103¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 6 pf	101½	104½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	97	..
Northern Natural Gas Cd (com)	30½	32¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	62¾	65¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¼	73¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	117¾	121¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¼	97½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	100	103½
Public Service Ind	17¼	18¾
Public Service Ind 6 pf	103¼	106¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	108¼	112¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	101¾	105¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106⅛	110½
San Diego Gas & Electric	12	13¼
*Sierra Pacific Power Co	18½	20½
*Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	21¾	23¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106¼	110¼
Texas Power & Light $ pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	16

*Ex-Dividend

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18⅛	20⅝
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6⅞	..
Central Maine Power 6 pf	105½	110½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	114	119
Cen Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn Light & Power	39¼	42
Eastern Utilities Asso	22½	24½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	21¼	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27	30½
Green Mountain Power pf	69¾	73¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	14½
Holyoke Water Power	16⅞	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	25½	28½
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¾	78½
Mass Power & Light pf	18	19⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32¾	35¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17⅜	19½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¼	49½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	84¾	88½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	78⅝	81½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21¾	24¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20⅞	23¼
New Port Electric	20½	..
Providence Gas	7⅝	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107½	112½
R I Pub Serv pf	30	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	17⅝	19⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	..
Western Mass Companies	24¼	26¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19⅝	20⅝
Bank of New York (14)	344	376
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45	47½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	82½	93½
Central Hanover Bank & Trust (4)	95½	99
Chase National (1.40)	35½	37½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44¼	44½
Commercial (8)	207	217
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16½	18
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (2.40)	46	48½
Empire Trust (3)	75	79
First National New York (80)	1480	1500
Guaranty Trust (12)	289½	307½
Irving Trust (.80)	13	14
Kings County (80)	1410	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33½	36½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45⅝	48½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53½
National City (1)	31¾	33¾
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (1½)	32¾	36½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¾
United States (60a)	1195	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	2300	..
First National (3)	42½	49¼
Merchants National (12)	318	335

	Bid	Asked
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	22	24½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	..
Second National (4)	122	130
†State Street Trust (8)	330	..
United States Trust (.50)	9⅝	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅝	17⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	80	85

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	43¾	46⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	95½	103½
First National Chicago (10)	373	378
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¼	35⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53¾	56½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35
Agricultural (3a)	78	81½
American Alliance (1a)	23½	25½
American Casualty Company	11⅝	13½
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insur Newark (½a)	15	16½
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	56¾	59¾
American Reserve	15½	16¾
American Surety (2½)	59½	61¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	565	610
Camden Fire (1)	21½	22¾
City of New York (1g)	18¾	20¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	36¾	38¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	69	73
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	88	92
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14⅜
Frankline Fire (1a)	29½	31½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	17¾	19½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	46¾
Globe & Repuplic (½)	9¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	31¾
Hanover (1.20)	32	34
Hartford Fire (2a)	96	100½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44	47
Home Insurance (1.20a)	14½	16½
Insurance Co N A (2½a)	84¼	86¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	34¾	37¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9½
Maryland Casualty	5⅞	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71¼	75
Merchants&Miso N Y (.40)	6¾	7½
Merchants Fire Associa (1½a)	47¼	50¼
National Fire (2)	59½	62½
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8½
National Union (3a)	186	198
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	31½	34½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¾	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	15⅞
North River (1)	23⅝	25⅜
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5½
Northern (3a)	92	94½
Pacific Fire (2)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51½
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	86	90
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Providence Washington (1a)	34¾	36½
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.075g)	5¾	7¼
RepublicInsuranceCoTexas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
St Paul Fire&Marine (8a)	300	310
Seaboard Surety (½g)	83½	94¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	38⅞
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	85¼	89
Travelers (16)	466	481
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	39	41½
United States Fore (2)	49¼	52
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	73½	77½
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	34⅝

a—also extra or extras
e—paid last year
g—declared or paid so far this year

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.17	3.47
Amerex Holding	321.50	347.75
American Business Shares	3.24	3.55
Axe Houghton Fund	13.06	14.04
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.37	104.55
Boston Fund Inc	16.23	17.44
Broad Street Investing	26.75	28.82
Bullock Fund	14.15	15.51
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.93	30.04
Chemical Cp	9.64	10.43
Christiana Securities Co	2230.00	2345.00
Commodity Corp	9.17	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	38.00
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.01	21.50
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.90	12.78
Equitable Invest Corp	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.49	18.83
Fund Investors Inc	20.87	22.56
General Capital	31.09	33.43
General Investors Trust	5.10	5.49
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.85	21.01
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ..... 33.62	S-1	25.71
B-2 ..... 27.90	S-2	13.91
B-3 ..... 19.20	S-3	10.19
B-4 ..... 9.58	S-4	4.43
K-1 ..... 17.18	K-2	19.45
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.20	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.50	....
Maryland Fund	4.15	4.78
Mass Invest Tr	20.32	21.85
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.89	10.73
Mutual Invest	10.37	11.33
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.35
New England Fund	12.04	12.98
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	20.075
Plymouth Fund Inc	.47	.52
Putnam Fund	13.19	14.18
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90	6.40
Railway & Light Sec	11.378	12.75
*Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.39	3.72
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.15	90.88
Spencer Trask Fund	13.71	14.89
State Street Invest	77.69	83.37
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	18.81	17.38

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand00il	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.66	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.68	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.30	6.05
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.67	5.41
Nation Wide Sec	2.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.06	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.33	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.65	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	30.875	32.875

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	116½	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10½	11¾
N E Airlines	6½	7½
Piper Aircraft	8¾	9¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅞	7¼

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	102	104½
California Wat Ser	4	1961	100	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	94½	97
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	101¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100¾	103½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	100¾	103¼
Oregon Wash Water	5	1957	100¼	103¼
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	102	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	83¼	85¼
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101½	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	..

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hdrs of Record
Loews Bost. Theat	10c	..	11- 1	10-23
Westchester Fire Ins	10c	..	11- 1	10-18
Resumed				
Yosemite Pk & C'ry Co	60c	..	.....	10-22
Irregular				
Pollak Mfg Co	20c	..	10-28	10-18
Taylor-Wharton I&S	70c	..	11- 5	10-28
Year End				
Consol Steel Corp	$1	..	11- 1	10-25
Hotels Statler Co	$5	..	11- 1	10-22
Outboard Marine & Mfg	75c	..	11-10	11- 3
Regular				
Elec Vac Cleaner	50c	..	10-25	10-15
Gamewell Co	50c	..	11-15	11- 5
Loews Bost Thea	15c	Q	11- 1	10-23
Provident Tr (Phila)	$2.50	Q	11- 1	10-30
U S Fire Ins (NY)	50c	Q	11- 1	10-18
Westchester Fire Ins	30c	Q	11- 1	10-18

Alcoa Seeks West Coast Interests

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A spokesman for the Aluminum Company of America said the company is negotiating for an interest in Pope & Talbot, Inc., West Coast lumber mills, and a subsidiary of the latter firm, McCormick Steamship Company. He said the facilities of Pope & Talbot and McCormick were desired by the Aluminum Company in conjunction with its West Coast expansion program. The McCormick fleet would be used in shipping Pope & Talbot products to the East Coast and in supplying Alcoa plants in the West with material and equipment, the Aluminum Company spokesman explained.

Law Stymies Supreme Court Which Shelves Two Big Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—In an action interpreted in some quarters as putting gentle pressure on Congress, the nine black-gowned justices of the Supreme Court have just pigeon-holed indefinitely two of the biggest cases on its docket.

They won't be decided until either, Congress passes a law, or until the composition of the present Supreme Court changes.

Not in the memory either of Charles E. Cropley, for more than 30 years Clerk of the Court, or Reginald C. Dilli, Deputy Clerk for an equal number of years, has any such action been taken, and in some opinion a brand new precedent for the Court's long life has been established.

This involves setting aside two big cases in what is described as a "special docket," which means that they are set aside until a quorum of the Court can be secured to try them.

The two cases are respectively, the Government's antitrust case against the Aluminum Company of America, and the Security Exchange Commission's case against the big public utility, the North American Company, ordering it to divest itself of its subsidiaries and in effect to dissolve as a holding company.

Both are Ponderous Cases

Both of these cases are bulky judicial mastodons. Both of them must now stop where they are, suspended in midair, neither decided one way or another, for months or years, until the Supreme Court can get a legal quorum to decide them.

What has happened is that in each case four Supreme Court justices have disqualified themselves from participating in a decision, and since the present legal quorum of the nine-man court, for historical reasons, is six justices, they can't be tried.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress in the form of the Sumners-O'Mahoney bill, the Cellar bill, and more recently a bill by Representative Chauncey W. Reed (R) of Illinois, to resolve the difficulty in various ways. It has been charged that it is a scandal that justice is being denied, and that a technicality is not only interfering with speedy justice, but with any decision at all. But Congress has been apathetic about the matter, and the Sumners-O'Mahoney bill to change a legal quorum to five, instead of six, or a majority of the Court, has been held up for six months.

Names Not Announced

Justices have the right to disqualify themselves in any case where they have, or might be assumed to have, an interest. Names of those who so disqualify themselves are not announced. But in the Aluminum Case it is assumed the group includes Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, Associate Justices Robert H. Jackson and Frank Murphy, all of whom at one time or another have been Attorney General, and Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, who was formerly Solicitor General. If they participated in the case it might be charged that they were still sympathetic to the Government which is pressing the action.

The four self-disqualified judges in the S. E. C.-North American Case are believed to include Messrs. Justices Jackson, Murphy and Reed, and in addition Associate Justice William O. Douglas, who used to be Chairman of the S. E. C.

Mr. Roosevelt's habit of elevating former New Dealers to the High Court, particularly from the Justice Department, has caused this situation, which must be particularly embarrassing to the Court itself, which has been proud of its past record of clearing the docket and speeding cases.

The Aluminum Company legal battle began in 1937, and has continued for six and one-half years to date. After protracted hearing Judge Caffey in the New York District Court found in favor of the company, and against the Government. The Government took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the matter has since been stalled.

Government Won This Case

On the other hand, the Government, through the SEC, won a victory in the North American Case, and it was the big public utility which took an appeal from Federal Circuit Court.

Thuse the two cases in a sense balance each other off, with the Government asking an appeal in one, and the corporation in another.

The rule making a majority of six a "quorum" in the nine-judge court, instead of a simple majority, dates back to the day when the Court was an 11-man body, attachés say. When the Court's size was reduced the quorum remained at six.

The problem could be met if the composition of the Court changed. Chief Justice Stone has just passed his 71st birthday and was eligible to retire at 70. His ultimate replacement might make it possible to try the Aluminum Case if, as is supposed, he is one of the self-disqualified judges. But it wouldn't help the SEC case, apparently. Other members of the Court are relatively young. There hasn't been such a young court in half a century.

The Court itself merely announced yesterday that, lacking a quorum, "these cases will accordingly be transferred to a special docket and all further proceedings in them postponed in each case until such time as there is a quorum of justices qualified to sit in it, when it will be restored to the regular docket for such further proceedings as may be appropriate."

Operators' Split on Contracts Threatens Fresh Coal Crisis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Another coal crisis reared up today. Operators disagreed with each other on contract terms, union men in some mines stuck to their "no contract, no work" stand and home owners who use soft coal already are starting to feel the pinch of an incipient shortage.

Many of the elements which existed last spring—when there were three walkouts—were discernible as the National War Labor Board, the operators, and the United Mines Workers sought terms acceptable all around.

The Government dropped its control of the mines last week, with Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes expressing a wish that the owners and the workers would reach a contract so as to bo

Two Meetings in One Day Enliven Local Grid Scene

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a city which has seen college football almost de-emphasized out of the picture, yesterday was quite a busy day along the local grid Rialto. First there was the weekly writers' luncheon at the Kenmore, and then there was a special dinner at the Parker House at which Boston College inaugurated its informal grid season.

The writers' meeting was one of the best attended of the fall, although coaches were still in the minority. The B. C. affair, given mainly to give the scribes a chance to meet the Camp Hingham officials—B. C. opens with Camp Hingham at Fenway Park Sunday afternoon—was almost as well attended.

Barton Stole Show

At the Kenmore it was chunky Coach Lieut. Clell Barton of the Camp Edwards eleven who stole the show. In fact this former pro player with the Philadelphia Eagles has made almost a habit of stealing the show at these affairs whether he realizes it or not.

Clell first burst on the local sports pages when he told Coach Henry Lamar of Harvard that Henry didn't have a man who could make the Edwards team and frankly predicted a victory for his soldiers. After Harvard had made him eat his words, he impressed the writers by taking all the blame himself.

Yesterday he came up with a new wrinkle. Before his boys played Milford Merchants last Saturday, the lieutenant let them pick their own line-up. "Maybe that was the right system," he said, "for we won our first game by six touchdowns."

Strange Request

Then with a straight face he asked the local writers please to make his boys the definite underdogs against Tufts at Medford Saturday. "That would do a lot for us," he declared, "because as I figure it we should lose by 30 points." That was a new one on the boys at the Kenmore.

Frank to the nth degree, Barton described his game with Milford. "The Merchants had nothing," he declared. "That was fortunate for us, for if they had had something, we would have had nothing."

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts sat almost next to the lieutenant, smiled wryly as he heard the request for non-favoritism for Edwards. "I am not too sure that Tufts should be the favorites," he said. "Edwards is big, and we aren't a powerhouse by a long shot.

"You know, I've been sitting here listening to your reports of how Army and Notre Dame fiddle around for five minutes or so and then suddenly explode for a touchdown. We seem to fiddle around, too, only we do it for 40 or 50 minutes and then only manage to fizz a little. Seriously, though, I believe it will be a good game Saturday. I don't think Tufts will be overconfident."

"All Eddie Doherty"

Coach Moody Sarno, taking over for the departed Denny Myers, described his Eagle squad as all Eddie Doherty. "Eddie, the only holdover from last year, is our quarterback, forward passer, best runner, blocker, kicker, and backfield coach. He is really the team. Most of the other boys have played little or no football at all. In spite of their lack of experience, though, I've never seen a squad that had such spirit before. They stumble here and there, but they do improve and they have that necessary will-to-win."

Moody was a sort of host, along with Graduate Manager of Athletics John Curley, to the Camp Hingham delegation at the Parker House, where Sergeant Coach John Ablondi told about his team. The Sergeant said that Hingham had beaten Milford Merchants 8-0 in their only game so far this season, that seven of last years' team which won five out of seven have now graduated from Officers' Training School, and that officers are not allowed to play.

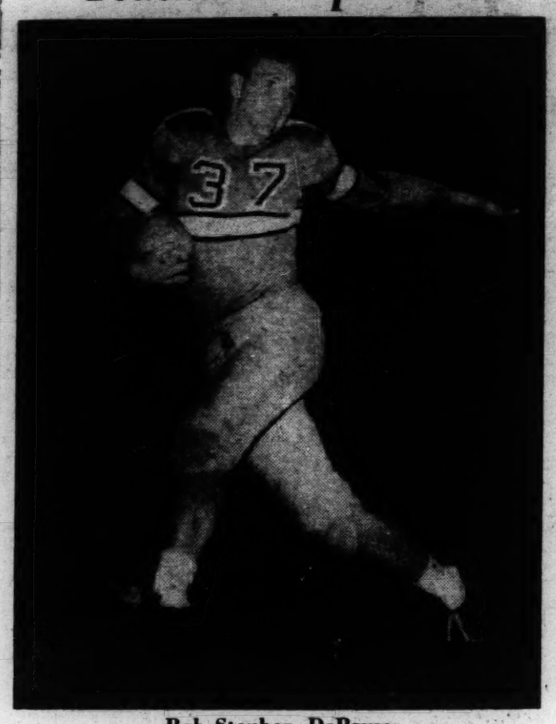
* * *

Briefs: Bobby Moch, Tech crew coach, was a first-time visitor at the luncheon meeting . . . Athletic Director John Harmon of B. U. said that he plans to look over the Terrier squad sometime this week to see if it is good enough to have a game or two scheduled for it . . . Arthur Sampson, former assistant coach to Lou Little at Columbia, said that Lou deserved credit for his defense against Army the first half . . . Sam also said that not even Coach Red Blaik knows the real ability of the Cadets.

* * *

War bonds of $50 were awarded by the Kenmore yesterday to three Boston newspapermen who most nearly guessed the number of home runs hit at Fenway Park this season . . . The trio: Eddie Rumill, sports editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Henry Moore of the Herald, and Freddie Lane of the American . . . The actual count was 54 . . . Rumill and Moore guessed 52 and Lane 56.

Touchdown Specialist



Bob Steuber, DePauw

In only three games this season, this former Missouri ace has racked up 12 touchdowns and kicked five points after to total 77 points and lead the country's college football scorers. With Steuber in its line-up, little DePauw is enjoying one of its best seasons.

War and Steuber Combine to Make DePauw a Power

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 19 (AP)—The war and Bob Steuber are putting little Depauw University on the Nation's football map.

Whereas many colleges have suffered severely by lose of star gridiron material by the war, DePauw is enjoying one of its best seasons and Coach Raymond (Gaumy) Neal points to Steuber as reason for Tigers' success.

Every Saturday is a holiday for the Tigers and Neal rubs his eyes and makes sure he's watching Steuber carry the ball for his team.

The Tigers' once rugged gridiron opponents have had no easy task stopping Steuber, the one-time star of the University of Missouri and later with the Chicago Bears.

In Naval Program

Steuber, enrolled in the Naval Pre-Flight Training College, has scored 77 points in three games and is the Nation's leading scorer. Against Wabash last Saturday he averaged 14 yards in 19 ball-carrying efforts.

"It feels swell," says Neal, once a great lineman at Washington and Jefferson, "to have some real ability.

"But I'm not taking any credit for Steuber. He's just one of the boys—tries to co-operate and it's 'Yes, Sir, and 'Yes, Coach' to any idea we have."

Steuber came here only three days before the Tigers' second game, and scored 27 points in that contest—that's what Neal means by co-operation.

May Become Better

And the football situation at DePauw, the best in its history, may become better. Reports have Otto Graham, Vic Schwall and Alex Kapter, stars of Northwestern's team, about ready to land on DePauw campus as servicemen.

Neal doesn't know for sure about that—although he said he was going to Columbus Saturday to watch Northwestern play Ohio State—but "it sure makes a fellow feel good, just the way it is here."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Frankie Regan scores five touchdowns as Pennsylvania routs Princeton, 46-28, before 58,000.

Five Years Ago

Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City turns "business woman golfer."

Penn Star Goes In a Year From Rags to Riches

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Joe Michaels, star halfback on the undefeated and united University of Pennsylvania football team, is the central figure in an up-to-date version of the "from rags to fame" these.

Michaels, a native of Swoyerville, Pa., was an unknown last year while playing with Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, just around the corner from Franklin Field, where Penn plays. Although he played a good game in the backfield Drexel beat only Susquehanna and Johns Hopkins and lost to Delaware, Juniata, Haverford, Lebanon Valley, Gettysburg, and Ursinus.

The 175-pound halfback signed up in the Navy V-12 program and was assigned to Penn where he had little trouble winning a first string berth. His passing, punting, and running has been a big factor in Penn's triumphs over Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth, and Lakehurst Naval.

* * *

Everybody's talking about Army's T-formation, but few recall that the Cadets used it for the first time against Navy in Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium on Nov. 29, 1941, a week before Pearl Harbor. That was the year Army led a favored Navy eleven 6-0, at halftime, but eventually lost, 14-6.

The Cadets shifted to the "T" after reaching the Navy 11-yard line in the second quarter, but their timing was off. After losing the ball on downs they went back to their then more familiar single wing formation.

Poll Keeps Notre Dame At the Top

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Notre Dame remained at the top of the standings in the Associated Press' third weekly poll of the season—to the surprise of exactly no one—but College of the Pacific furnished the fireworks by zooming to sixth place.

Two weeks ago the men of Amos Alonzo Stagg weren't even among the also rans but by last week they had nudged into 10th place. Saturday's 16-to-7 triumph over the Del Monte Pre-Flighters, however, brought the club four first place votes and a mailsack full of secondary consideration.

Made a Run-Away

But the Notre Dame eleven, which defeated Wisconsin by a 50-to-0 score for its fourth straight conquest, made a run-away of the first place votes as it did of the scramble for the honor of leading the top 10.

Ninety-eight of the 114 voting experts deemed the Irish the best team in the country and none of the opposition placed them lower than third. The South Bend team gathered 1,075 points.

Army, a 52-to-0 winner over Columbia and Notre Dame's Nov. 6 foe, was easily the second choice with 926 points, each first place vote giving a team 10 points, nine for a second, and so down to one point for a 10th place ballot.

Navy retained third place despite its narrow 14-to-6 win over Penn State but Purdue vaulted over Pennsylvania for fourth. The Boilermakers whipped Ohio State, last year's No. 1 team, 30 to 7, while the Quakers annihilated Lakehurst Naval, 74 to 6.

Then Come Stagg Men

Then came the College of Pacific, which was followed by Southern California, Iowa Pre-Flight, Duke, and Michigan in that order.

The Trojans entertain the Staggmen Saturday in the only game involving two top-tenners.

Texas, Colorado College, Northwestern, and Camp Grant banged their way into the second 10, displacing Great Lakes, Dartmouth, Washington, and Georgia. The "reserve" group is led by Minnesota and also includes the Memphis Naval Technicians, whose last two games have been canceled.

The leading teams, (first place votes in parenthesis):

First Ten

Notre Dame (98)	1075
Army (5)	926
Navy	643
Purdue (1)	613
Pennsylvania (4)	568
College of Pacific (4)	438
Southern California (2)	326
Iowa Pre-Flight	308
Duke	291½
Michigan	269

Second Ten

Minnesota, 182½; Southwestern of Texas, 71; Texas A & M, 58; March Field, 45; Del Monte Pre-Flight, 43; Texas, 41; Northwestern, 34; Colorado College, 16; Memphis Naval Technicians, 12; Camp Grant, 8.

Also Rans

Great Lakes, 6; Georgia Tech, 6; Tulsa, 5; Illinois, 5; California, 4; Cornell, 3; Darmouth, 3; Southwestern of Louisiana, 1; Randolph Field, 1.

Ross Approves Latest Change In Pro Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 19—Railbirds at the New Coliseum here have seen the Boston Bruins practicing the new National Hockey League forward passing rule for a week now and there is no question but that professional hockey's latest change to further speed up the game will have the desired effect.

One of the most enthusiastic endorsers of the new passing rule is Art Ross. Whereas in the past, attacking players could not pass up over the first blue line, or some years ago for that matter precede the puck across either blue line, the new rule permits a player to pass up to a new red line that is drawn exactly at mid ice. The first blue line is ignored in this change but players must be on side going over the second blue line into the attacking zone.

After watching the rule change work in the 3-3 exhibition game with the Quebec Aces, Sunday, Ross said, "There is no question but that this change will make for even faster hockey. It will prevent gang plays. It will eliminate many whistles. It will put a premium on hockey smartness, both on the part of forwards and defense men."

Doug Bentley Back

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Manager Paul Thompson of the Chicago Black Hawks had reason to be more cheerful today as he sent his team through practice rounds.

Left Wing Doug Bentley, who tied the National Hockey League's all-time point making record last year with 33 goals and 40 assists, joined the Black Hawks yesterday. His total points of 73 gave him a share of the record held by Cooney Wieland, who set the mark with Boston in the 1929-30 season.

Rangers Sign Four

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19 (AP)—Three goalkeepers and one forward have signed contracts for the coming season, Lester Patrick, Manager of the New York Rangers in the National Hockey League, announced.

The three goalies are Ken McAuley, 21; Don Murray, 17; and Elwin Rollins, 17. The forward is 17-year-old Don Raleigh who has starred in pre-season workouts here.

MGA to Hold Its Most Unusual Meeting in History Tomorrow

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, slated for tomorrow at The Country Club, will be by all odds the most unusual in the organization's history, dating back to 1903. Aside from the election of officers for the ensuing year, there is no business to transact, unless something crops up during the meeting. When it comes to annual reports, the Tournament Committee can only report that there is nothing to report, seeing that the association did not officially sponsor any tournaments this season. The Visiting Committee hardly will have anything to report, unless some one of its members gets up and relates some fantastic yarn about going a-visiting on his bicycle, or in a horse-drawn prewar buggy.

The Membership Committee will have to acknowledge a decrease in the family enrollment; the treasurer will submit a set of emaciated revenues, some of it due to club resignations, more to the fact that dues were halved for this war year. The Handicap Committee will have to acknowledge a 75 per cent reduction in the number of handicap cards issued, this also reflecting a serious cut in association revenues.

It all sounds a bit doleful, yet there are silver linings to the dark cloud. The decline in membership is for the most part attributable to the withdrawal of member clubs affiliated with public courses, some by resignations, some by simply not paying their dues. Such clubs, composed chiefly of young fellows keen for the game and eager to compete in open tournaments, have been decimated by the draft. Those who return from their war service presumably will be just as keen to get back into the tournament field, undoubtedly will reorganize and ultimately will be taken back into the M. G. A. fold.

The number of handicap cards issued, 700 against a normal 2,800, was more encouraging than discouraging, in a season of no officially sponsored tournaments, for it reflected the loyalty of a few clubs which sent in their lists, as usual, paid the money out of their treasuries and charged the dollar-apiece to members.

Still more encouraging is the manner in which the Massachusetts private clubs, to well nigh 100 per cent, scrambled through a year of such drawbacks and plan to carry on next year, bolstered by what they learned from their experiences of this year.

"As I view this year and the future prospects," remarks John Corcoran, the efficient Executive Secretary of the association, "the year 1943 has provided an illuminating yardstick for the member clubs. Just think what they faced last March, the beginning of the new season! They were marching into the unknown. They hardly knew whether to shut up shop or keep going.

"They faced a labor shortage, fertilizer shortage, caddie shortage. They didn't know whether there would be enough golf balls for play. Individuals were in a quandary as to whether it would be deemed unpatriotic to play. As the season wore along it developed a serious shortage of caddies.

"They felt better about the patriotic angle when, from high places, came the word that the Government itself wanted men to keep physically fit, for that made them better able to cope with their many duties, either in war service or in their civilian occupations. In the matter of the golf ball shortage, they soon found that they could get along tolerably well playing balls which in normal times would have been relegated to the practice bag immediately they were cut or otherwise marred. They tackled the caddie problem by reducing the number of clubs in their kit and carrying their own bag when no boy was available even to carry double.

"The clubs found that they could carry on, and not too badly, as to conditions of either fairways or greens, with reduced greenkeeping staffs, sometimes cut from as many as 10 men to three or four."

Yes, Corcoran is right about all those things. And I imagine that if tomorrow's meeting turned into a session of "club experiences," there would be some interesting expositions from the various delegates. The surprising thing is that an annual meeting of such a cut-and-dried nature bids fair to be surprisingly well attended. Dinner acceptances have been received from 25 or more clubs of eighty-odd mmebers, all of whom are invited to play in a tournament preceding the meeting.

The M. G. A. official family will be as follows: President, William O. Blaney, Brae Burn; Vice-Presidents, Joseph M. Batchelder, Salem, and Norman P. Dempsey, Springfield; Secretary-Treasurer, Howard M. Biscoe, Jr., The Country Club; Counsel, Julian T. Hargraves, Framingham. On the Executive Committee are Donald F. Conners, Winchester; Frank E. Craven, Charles River; Franklin E. Huntress, Tedesco; Benjamin F. Jaques, Blue Hill; Howard C. Paul, Bear Hill.

Youngster Makes Good

ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Seventeen-year-old Clarence Knight, a senior, took charge of the Rockwood High School football team this fall without pay when the regular coach remained on a war job.

His team so far is unbeaten and united in four games.

The high point in Knight's coaching career was a win over Lenoir City, coached by his mentor of two years ago at Rockwood.

Game Canceled

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct. 19—The football game between Doane College of Crete, Neb., and the Iowa Pre-Flight School, which was to have been played Saturday in Des Moines, has been canceled.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Lou's "T" party: . . . Lou Little, whose Columbia boys did a swell job of holding Army's men for the first half Saturday, explained his theories of defense against the "T" formation to the local football scribes and coaches yesterday. . . . The old 7-2-2 defense put the "T" clear out of football until Ralph Jones and Red Grange conceived the man-in-motion version, Little explained. . . . "The idea of the formation is that when they send that man out they want you to send someone with him," he continued, so what Lou did was to tell his linemen to stay a half yard back of the scrimmage line where they couldn't easily be split by quick-opening line plays and to refuse to fall for that bait. . . . "Does that mean you just ignore the man in motion?" asked spherical Steve Owen, whose Giants take on the Philly Steagles "T" next Sunday. . . . Lou said no—a halfback covers him. . . . "Oh," gasped Steve, "sometimes I wish I could ignore him."

* * *

Al De Santis, Schenectady (N. Y.) Union-Star: "The St. Louis Cardinals of 1943 won the National League pennant by 18 games to enter the classic fall."

* * *

Showing the difference between a series-winning manager and a second-string catcher, Joe McCarthy was made an honorary member of the Buffalo Police Force yesterday—and Buddy Rosar got nothing but the bounce from the Yankees when he tried for an ordinary patrolman's job a while back. . . . The reason Bill Piccolo, the kid from Canisius, gets the call over all-everything Mel Hein as starting center of the Giants isn't so much that Mel needs more work as that Bill has done everything asked of him so far. . . . After watching Navy against Duke, Joe Bedenk, veteran Penn State line coach, described Don Whitmore as "the greatest tackle I've seen in 25 years." . . . Wonder what he says now.

* * *

One of the best World Series stories has to do with a meeting between Frankie Frisch and Umpire Jocko Conlan en route to St. Louis. . . . Frank introduced the ump to Mrs. Frisch this way: "Honey, I'd like you to meet Mr. Conlan. He's the man who put me out of all those games this season and took the money I was saving to buy you a new fur coat."

* * *

Add the Ottumwa, Iowa, Naval Air Station to the list of service football teams that may make things interesting this season. It gets some of the Seahawks' grads, including Cadet Jim Claffey, who played tackle in the Pre-Flighters' first three games . . . The Ottumwa squad also includes Eugene Schmidt, Syracuse center; Joe Campbell, Holy Cross end, and F. L. Colvin, North Texas State end . . . Lieut. Dave Mintz, former Westminster College basketball star, sends word home from Camp Forrest, Tenn., that he has applied for combat duty because he's "tired of sitting on the bench."

* * *

Jesse James won the fifth-flight title in the recent Nebraska open golf tournament, and Mickey McConnell, who dealt with the Dodgers of the MacPhail era, reports from Camp Campbell, Ky., "No doubt he used shootin' irons."

Pros Raise $17,000

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Secretary Jimmy D'Angelo of the Philadelphia Professional Golfers' Association has announced that the chapter raised $17,000 for war relief agencies during the summer.

A Bob Hope-Bing Crosby exhibition match at Llanerch Country Club netted $4,500.

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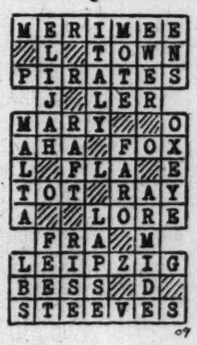

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

FACTS FIGURES
NAVY BLIMPS, ON THE LOOKOUT FOR ENEMY SUBS, REPORT TO FISHING BOATS ANY SCHOOLS OF FISH SIGHTED
IT'S A FACT THE ITALIAN MEDITERRANEAN COAST LINE MEASURES 1800 MILES
ABOUT ONE-TENTH OF THE POTENTIAL WATER-POWER OF THE U. S. HAS BEEN DEVELOPED
K. PARRIS
IN A SINGLE HOUR A 105-MM CANNON CAN FIRE MORE THAN THREE TONS OF STEEL

In Lighter Vein

It's the Help Shortage

Mistress: "And of course I want the kitchen floor clean enough to have our meals on."

New Maid: "What will the neighbors think?"

Mistress: "About what?"

Maid: "Your eating on the floor!"

Well Said

A farmer who was asked what time he went to work in the morning replied: "Son, I don't go to work, I'm surrounded with it when I get up."—Exchange.

To Check With

Traveler: "What's the use of having a timetable if your trains don't run on time?"

Conductor: "How would you know they were running late if we didn't have a timetable?"—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Success

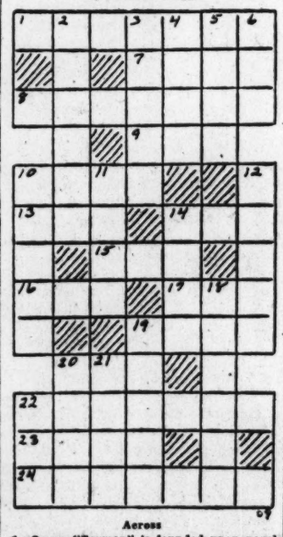
"A young lady who used to live next door to us, is out in Montana helping to instruct the Indians in grammar. We've heard from her recently, and she was pretty discouraged up until the other day. The only really loyal students she has are Mr. and Mrs. Bear-Don't-Walk. The others are continually bolting classes. She didn't think she was getting any place even with the dogged Bear-Don't-Walks, until she learned that this family has just applied to the Indian Agent to change its name to Bear-Doesn't-Walk." — The Postage Stamp.

A Verse for Today . . .

We have a strong city; salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks.—Isa. 26:1

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Opera "Carmen" is founded upon novel by whom?
7—"Our ——," won a Pulitzer Prize for Thornton Wilder.
8—In the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, who "took a penalty fifty-fold for General Stanley's story"?
9—Who was Irish god of the sea?
10—What Mother Goose character has a garden?
12—Exclamation.
14—What creature typifies shrewdness?
15—Where is Apalachicola Bay (abbr.)?
16—Small child.
17—Man's name.
19—What is that which is or may be learned?
20—What is a friar's title?
22—In what city was Wagner born?
23—Who is object of Porgy's affections?
24—What is a spar, with block at one end, used in stowing cotton bales (pl.)?

Down
2—What Bible character is called "the Tishbite"?
3—Where is Brindisi?
4—What is a small particle, as of floating dust?
5—What is a pitcher with wide mouth?
6—Being.
10—What is chief island of Maltese Islands?
11—What is a floating framework of logs, boards, or the like?
13—What is a glass bull's-eye?
14—What cape is at northeastern extremity of Sicily?
18—Scene of what Gluck opera is laid in Damascus?
19—What is a slip, as of the tongue or pen?
20—A polyped has many what?
21—What is an antonym of "descent"?
22—Pounds (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Tuesday After the First Monday in November Is Election Day?

J. W. S., of Cincinnati, writes: "Why are organization meetings so often held on 'the first Tuesday after the first Monday of the month,' or on 'the first Monday after the first Sunday."

The question called to mind the fact that our national elections are held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and that presidential electors meet in their respective state capitols on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December.

So, we wrote the Library of Congress asking why the double reference date was used in those cases, feeling that the answer might provide clues to why organization meeting dates are often thus worded.

A fine letter from Florence S. Hellman, Chief Bibliographer, proved illuminating. It pointed out that the explanation often heard for the two points of reference in setting the date for national elections is that it was to avoid having the election holiday fall on the first day of the month, which might interfere with banking and other business (which might serve equally well to explain why organization meetings lean to the double reference date).

Concerning national elections, Miss Hellman's letter goes on to quote from Bassett's Scrap Book as follows:—

"Formerly the various states did not vote on the same day, and trouble arose as the states that voted early had an undue influence on the result. Congress decided to establish a uniform day.

"The original bill named the first Tuesday in November, but it was found necessary to harmonize this with the requirement that not more than thirty days should elapse before the meeting of the electoral colleges in the different states, which had been set for the first Wednesday in December.

"When Tuesday is the first day of November, December will have no Wednesday till the seventh. The interval is thirty-seven days. Under the law passed in 1845, not more than twenty-nine days can elapse between election day and the first Wednesday in December.

"This reason for the election date was lost sight of under the law of 1887, which provided that the electors should not meet to give their votes until the second Monday in January, and ignored again when the Lame Duck Amendment was passed, according to which the electors meet to give their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December."

The principle involved in the double reference date, Miss Hellman's letter concludes, is of course to prevent a possible variation of six days.—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

By Gene Carr

"Stop threatening and GO home to mother"

Today's Quotation

It is better to meet some dangers half way, though they come nothing near, than to keep too long a watch upon their approaches; for if a man watch too long, it is odds he will fall asleep.—Bacon

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "Many birds sing without opening their bills," says a naturalist. Maybe we'd feel more like singing if we didn't open ours.

Combustion Patriot: The average man doesn't oppose reform. What irks him is being reformed by somebody no better than he is.

"Week-End Guests!"

Santa Barbara, Calif.

A short time ago, the local paper announced that this town would have guests for the week end—two thousand of them! Soldiers from a near-by camp, who were soon to be sent over seas. Dances and entertainments were planned and an S. O. S. was sent out to all women, urging them to use their precious time and precious sugar in making good things for the boys as the U. S. O. and the A. W. V. S. would need a great supply.

At eleven o'clock on Friday morning the guests arrived, dressed in work uniforms and dusty helmets and driving their machines of war. Down the long main street, which leads to the sea, roared jeeps and beeps and trucks and tanks, grim affairs, except for two of the tanks, which three smiling soldiers had decorated with bunches of pink amaryllis and bright red geraniums!

Near the beach they set up their pup-tents and camp kitchens; then, in no time at all, they were back in town, fresh appearing in their summer uniforms.

The A. W. V. S. and the U. S. O. were ready, for the S. O. S. had been answered and rows and rows of delicacies, all home-baked, were waiting on the shelves.

And among that array of cakes and pies and beautiful sugared doughnuts, stood a little birthday cake, frosted in white and topped with five pink candles. A child, proud and beaming, had brought it in. She was a little hesitant; the cake was small, she knew; it would not go far among so many, but she wanted to share her birthday and to do her part in making the soldiers happy!

Fish for Soldiers

Fresh fish was seldom served to soldiers in the last war; the availability of frozen fillets is responsible for the present frequent fish meals in camps in the United States.

NEWS ITEM— NAVY DEPT. REARRANGES LOCATION OF KEYS ON STANDARD TYPEWRITER WHICH SPEEDS UP OPERATION.
WHY NOT-- A KEYBOARD NEARER THE FLOOR FOR THE GIRL WITH THE NIMBLE FEET?
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ME FOR THE WAVES
HURRAH FOR NAVY!
Learn The Navy's NEW TYPEWRITER KEYBOARD
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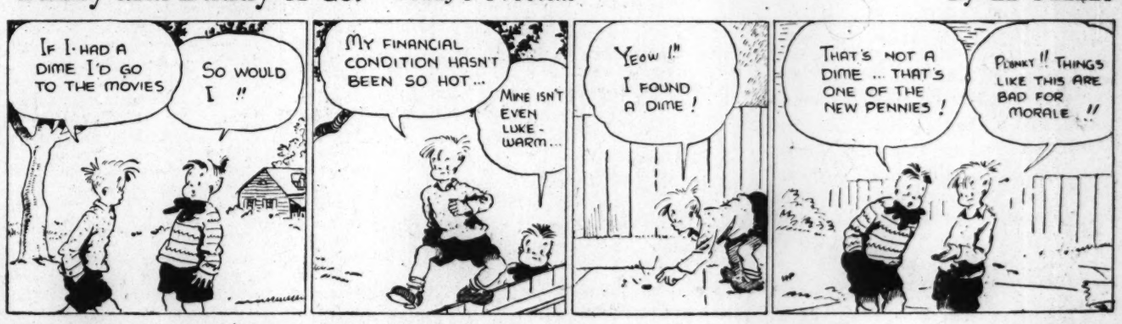
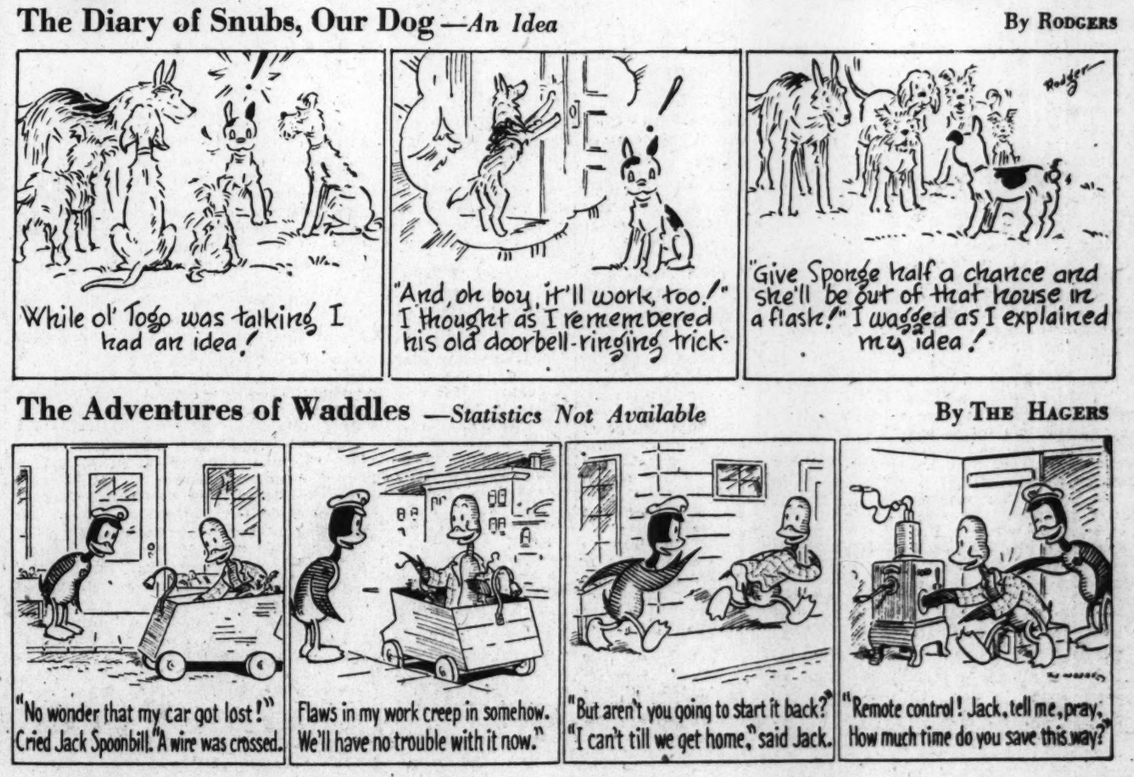

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Today's Problem
By Le Pelley
IF I HAD A DIME I'D GO TO THE MOVIES
SO WOULD I !!
MY FINANCIAL CONDITION HASN'T BEEN SO HOT...
MINE ISN'T EVEN LUKE-WARM...
YEOW !" I FOUND A DIME!
THAT'S NOT A DIME ... THAT'S ONE OF THE NEW PENNIES!
PLONKY !! THINGS LIKE THIS ARE BAD FOR MORALE !!


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—An Idea
By Rodgers
While ol' Togo was talking I had an idea!
"And, oh boy, it'll work, too!" I thought as I remembered his old doorbell-ringing trick.
"Give Sponge half a chance and she'll be out of that house in a flash!" I wagged as I explained my idea!

The Adventures of Waddles—Statistics Not Available
By The Hagers
"No wonder that my car got lost!" Cried Jack Spoonbill. "A wire was crossed.
Flaws in my work creep in somehow. We'll have no trouble with it now."
"But aren't you going to start it back?" "I can't till we get home," said Jack.
"Remote control! Jack, tell me, pray, How much time do you save this way?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1943

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Moscow

"The conference now opening, in Moscow will settle the fate of the world for the next hundred years." This chorus of the commentators has become so parrotlike and empty that it needs to be questioned if for nothing more than to keep us thinking usefully about the very great possibilities that the meeting between Mr. Hull, Mr. Eden and Mr. Molotov does hold.

The conference results can hardly be definitive, either in success or failure. Its function, so far as we can see, is preparatory. If it should fail to find ground on which Russia, Britain and the United States can develop better teamwork, then some new approach would have to be made to the task of adjusting their relations. For the three countries have such imperative common aims that they will be impelled to find some basis of co-operation. The forces which have brought them together in the war—despite their own walls of prejudice and all the wedges of Axis propaganda—will not cease when the fighting stops.

Of course the problem of containing Germany will pass beyond the urgent military phase, but the necessity of preventing another German-launched world war will remain. And Russia, which lies closest to that threat and has twice suffered ruthless invasion, will hardly be the most careless or apathetic architect of a new security system. Furthermore, the lack of conflicting interests, such as border disputes or war-engendering economic rivalries, places another buttress behind the hope for co-operation.

Sharp ideological differences should not be ignored, but equally they should not be used to balloon suspicions. More attention to the opportunities for agreement would lessen the rather desperate fear of disagreement which poisons the thought of some Americans and Britons and induces others to think no price is too great to pay to keep Russia satisfied.

Complete failure at Moscow is unlikely. Indeed Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden would not have journeyed so far and so ostensibly had not some measure of success been assured. At the same time it would be unwise to expect too much. There are things the three foreign secretaries cannot settle. They have a limited authority in military matters, and so the second front question may not be resolved. Nor is it clear that Russia's boundary claims can be settled.

Indeed many of these questions may never appear on the conference agenda. It is designed primarily to fashion some bits of machinery which can be used in the continuing process of developing closer teamwork and to prepare for a Churchill-Stalin-Roosevelt meeting. The talks in Moscow should not be burdened with fear-ridden, suspicious anxiety, but should be supported by alert, prayerful confidence.

The Face of the Skies

"Clearing." This is the world forecast, now that weather reports once more are allowed to the public via radio and newspaper. True, the forecast is a long-range one, and the fury of the storm far from spent, but indications of eventual fair skies are unmistakable.

Lights extinguished in the gale already are coming on again in Africa, Sicily and elsewhere, and voices long muted by the storm's roar begin to be heard anew.

In the British Isles, signposts that have kept hidden, fearing to point the way for an invading army, again cheerfully and boldly direct pedestrians and motorists. Barricades are being removed, and many habiliments of peace slowly and quietly restored.

In the United States, blackout restrictions are being eased in some sections, and civilian air spotters no longer spend their nights looking for enemy planes.

These evidences of victory over the storm in some sections, and recession of the threat on home fronts, due to growing Allied superiority and containment of the Axis, are patches of blue on a hitherto all-dark horizon.

Yes, "clearing" is predicted. But in giving thanks therefor, while continuing to the utmost the battle against the warring elements, men and women everywhere will do well to heed the warning of the great Prophet of Christianity: "Ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?" And discerning, vow here and now that no further mists of selfishness, greed, irresponsibility, false material power, or narrow nationalism shall be permitted to rise and form international storm clouds to break in rage again at some future date over a peaceful world.

The Road to Rome

Further Allied advances in Italy represent successes against the Nazis, the weather and the terrain.

Reports of the fighting above the Volturno River indicate that the American and British troops are faced with a grimly tenacious adversary whose intention is to make capture of Rome a costly and protracted action for the Allies. The enemy, being on the defensive, is aided by the mountainous character of the country, and has dug himself into high positions from which his artillery fire gains effectiveness. Rain has hindered the Allied advance and has hampered air operations.

It is plain that this battle is a thorough test of the fighting qualities of Allied troops; one reads magnificent personal histories between the lines of the news reports. The public should prepare for periods in which progress seems to be small, as measured in miles.

But if the fighting on the land is sometimes a slow business, there are points ahead at which new amphibious thrusts will become feasible along the coastline of Italy. These ventures should have the effect of drawing off and confusing the Nazis who are now resisting frontal attacks.

War Frauds

Considering the billions spent under pressure in the gigantic armaments program, it is encouraging that so relatively few cases of fraud are being proved. It is true that the special Justice Department's War Frauds Unit has had more than 1,000 complaints, but the actual number of indictments was, at last report, only 29, and the number of convictions, of course, very much under that figure. Only a few have been of the outrageous, sickening sort that would send American boys into battle with inferior weapons or equipment.

This is the over-all picture to retain as a balance when reading such items as Controller-General Warren's disclosures to the House Military Affairs Committee of 270 instances in which War Department contracting officers approved claims for such things as false teeth, juke boxes and liquor.

The Controller-General was opposing legislation giving final authority for such agreements to the War Department. In this opposition we find the traditional conflict between red tape and expedition.

What the Army evidently wants is authority to negotiate its own deals completely without the complication and bother of review by another agency. That is understandable. The Controller-General on the other hand believes frauds can be minimized and taxpayers' money saved by continuing the double check.

If we could be certain the Army's contracting officers were experienced, competent men, the inclination would be for giving them the requested authority and taking a chance that the cost of the mistakes that might ensue would be more than offset by the increased efficiency and accelerated tempo of handling these deals. But the fact is that many of these officers are necessarily inexperienced, hence not fully competent to protect the people's best interests.

Moreover, the time may soon be upon us when large numbers of contracts come up for termination. It was the experience of the last war that the most costly of the mistakes and frauds occurred during this postwar period.

The stimulus of war patriotism abated somewhat immediately after the war. Too, many of the most competent contracting officers hastened back to their civilian posts, frequently leaving the vast job of termination in the hands of the least experienced.

Congress, in considering the War Department's request, might reasonably give some attention to future, as well as present, needs. An alert fiscal agency checking military disbursing and contract terminations might render a very useful service.

And then again, it would only be natural for radio chains, fearing Government whipcracking, to refrain from broadcasting anything of a nature which might offend the bureaucrats, wouldn't it?

They've discovered that thread can be made from an egg. That's something to crow about—well, cackle, anyway.

Why so much worry about drafting fathers? Anyone who has bathed a baby can cope with any situation.

She Needs Victories on This Front, Too

Our Readers Say—

Co-operative Peace Making

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is an unfortunate trend among many or most of our leaders to think of postwar peace as depending upon an alliance of the big Powers of the world, meaning primarily the United States and Great Britain, or these with Russia and China added.

Such a scheme might turn out to be effective in keeping peace through the threat of might, but it seems to us that this is imperialism in a deadly form, and will create, as in the past, resentments that again will transform themselves into warlike moves on the part of the "weaker" nations.

Is it not better that the victors insist merely upon a cooling-off or armistice period until the time when, passions calmed, a formula for peace can be worked out, not by the British Empire and the United States, and Russia and China, but by all the nations who by that time show a disposition to live in peace with their neighbors?

Justice and confidence are the prerequisites to any abiding peace, and there is no justice in an alliance of big nations alone.

Moreover, though uncoercive education in democracy may be in order, imposition of this or any other political ideology is not in order, but rather self-determination, for it is every nation's right, large or small, to choose its own form of government. And can we not collaborate in peace with types of governments other than our own? And are not other types of governments often democratic in principle if not in name? Can we find fault with a queen-ruled Holland? And are we not depending upon the Soviet Union to help us keep the world in order?

The principle objective to be reached by the peace conferees is not, it seems to us, a "democratic," but a "humane" world. To this end, they should insist upon each nation's doing right by its racial or religious minorities, and that they provide penalties for violations of humane principles, as well as succor and refuge for the persecuted; second, that they provide for economic security of all nations; and third, that they establish some practical measures, such as limitation of armaments, world policing and an international court, to prevent aggression by the wicked or foolish people whom it seems hard to eliminate from the human family. Such measures will do more to keep the world from another war that any scope of alliances.

And towering above and guiding such humane, economic, and practical international considerations, must be a spiritually regenerated world, in which each individual will sense his obligation toward his fellow man as a sacred human being whom he must learn to understand and help along this difficult and often tragic experience called life.

Belmont, Mass. CECIL SELIG

October

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have come once more, October, and will come again to see the matchless art of autumn transform the New England landscape into glorified beauty beyond our power to portray. When fall comes and crickets sing through the lengthening hours of cooler nights, when meadow mists veil lowlands and valleys and the first hoar frost turns dewy grass to crispness some stilly, moonlit night, then the master artist with magic hand begins the transformation of the rolling countryside making a superb spectacle of the vast panorama of resplendent hues.

With the passing of this symphony, nature's vespers of Fall, as mystically and silently as the phantoms of the night vanish at the coming of dawn, unseen hands scatter Autumn leaves to mantle the embracing earth, protecting the myriad sleeping things till Winter comes to spread her snowy sheets over all abiding there. Dormant but vital, silent and unseen but living, they rest until Spring removes the protecting covers. Then countless blossoms in transcendent resurrection, uplift their smiling faces to greet the vernal sun, transforming the dull, brown fields into a varicolored floral paradise of living beauty.

The New England miracle of October is God's perfect benediction.

DANIEL C. DENNETT, M. D.

Winchester, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Whither Australia?

The Wide Horizon

By Bernard Robinson

SYDNEY

In conversation with an American service man in a train, I asked him some questions about the United States. In reply, he indicated that the tendency to gauge America by the "glamorous" Hollywood version was mostly to be deplored.

Showing an intelligent and tactful observation of his surroundings, he mentioned someone he had met referring to slum areas in a certain quarter as though such a state of affairs in the United States was impossible.

"Let me assure you," he said, waxing warm, "we have slums in New York the same as you have here; only they're bigger and better."

It was not a complaint; the hyperbole was rather designed to offset the Hollywood tendency here as elsewhere, to "glamourize" even the uglier aspects of America.

If Hollywood has, in its ebullience, rendered any disservice to America by picturing to Australians too much the superficial and tawdry element of the American scene United States service men have gone a long way toward dispelling any illusions as to the quality of the character and mentality of American youth. Their conduct here, in most cases, in which courtesy, kindness, and dignity are most evident, is a silent barometer of their home and cultural background.

* * *

It would be unfair, however, to imply that nothing good comes from Hollywood. I tried as many as three times to obtain a seat in one of Sydney's largest theaters—and they are among the largest to be found anywhere—to see the film "Sergeant York" before I obtained one. There have been many others, too.

If Australians needed other evidence to allay fears or doubts, the exploits of the famous Marines in the Solomons have provided it; and the gradual demonstration of the qualitative superiority of United States aircraft over the Japanese Zeros in Darwin and New Guinea have underscored that evidence; for none, more than Australians, knew the nearness of the threat of invasion or how narrowly, for the present time, it has been averted. Australian civil and military authorities have expressed publicly Australia's gratitude to America for her deliverance from Nippon, and what occupation by Japan would have meant.

Prime Minister Curtin's speech, shortly after Japan entered the war, in which he said that Australia looked to America without regard to Australia's traditional ties with Britain, caused many misgivings here. It was a tender point. The passing months, up to the time of the Australian ratification of the Statute of Westminster, showed that a clearer picture of the Southwest Pacific international situation had developed.

The position stated by Mr. Curtin, if perhaps indiscreetly worded, was undoubtedly true, and the adoption almost without comment of the Statute—freeing Australia of the necessity to abide by the British legal code—was indicative, not of a further leaning toward American influence, or of a desire to unloose the filial ties of England, so much as the necessity to establish Australia's independence.

* * *

The absurd loose talk, sometimes heard, of Australia's being the 49th State of the United States is equally as foolish as the similarly inspired protest that Britain should "release" Australia. The former falsity was recently heard following the "invasion" of Australian cities by American service men, the landing of much equipment, and the taking over for military purposes of some public buildings and installations. This, as with other Axis inspired lies, received very short shrift.

When the Australian Ninth Division, back from the Middle East, and American service men stationed here were jointly entertained at Sydney's fine Prince Edward theater, the scenes of comradeship there were such as to discourage the most wishful agent of the Axis from finding any basis for disunity between the Allies in this quarter, or from establishing any British-American cleavage among the Australian people themselves.

Dissolving Racial Prejudices

Christian Conferences and Leadership Training Schools, promoting co-operation between white and Negro women of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, were held in all the Southern States in the summer of 1943, despite travel difficulties.

This work was started more than twenty-five years ago and "the growth has been so gradual, so logical—and so natural—that thousands of women in hundreds of towns are now working together for the Christian solution of problems between neighbors."

Inspiration of this work came to Mrs. W. C. Winsborough, Secretary of Woman's Work of the Southern Presbyterian Church, as she realized that the white women owed a duty to the Negro women in their church. Presenting the idea to her co-workers, she persuaded them to try out an experiment of training Negro women for more efficient service in their religious and civic life.

* * *

In August, 1916, a ten-day Conference was held at Stillman Institute (a Presbyterian school for Negroes), in Tuscaloosa, Ala. One hundred and sixteen Negro women attended as delegates from six States. These delegates were chosen by local missionary boards without regard to their church affiliations and money for their expenses was contributed by white women. The Conference being interracial, the faculty was composed of persons from both white and Negro races. The courses given were Bible study, Sunday School work, home-making, and recreation.

This one central conference was held at Stillman for four consecutive years. In 1920, Georgia and Virginia held similar conferences and by 1921, sixteen States, in which the Presbyterian Church, South, had Synodicals, held individual conferences. In these ten-day conferences the Negro women and the white women, studied and worked and played together. Yes, and taught one another. For the faculties were made up of women of both races.

By 1928, the Southern Methodist Church women became active in the work. Later, the Baptist women joined in promoting the idea. And, in addition, to co-operating with others in Bible Study Classes and Community Clubs, the Baptist women promoted interracial activities for the special purpose of training Negro women of their denomination for leadership in their own missionary societies. The work of the Baptist women being comparatively new, their procedure is different from the others in that they have had to go to the Negro women rather than bring them in for extended Institutes. This year, due to transportation, they have held one-day Conferences in lieu of Institutes.

The Leadership Training Schools conducted at Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and at Paine College, Augusta, Ga., give condensed courses in all phases of social welfare with special emphasis on Bible Study and Sunday School work. Schools, health, homes and food values are other topics studied and have inspired ambition to raise the standard of living. In some towns there are pre-natal clinics for Negro women and classes for Negro women with children of pre-school age. Playgrounds for Negro children have been improved and play Supervisors installed. Handicrafts are taught and other constructive occupations.

Regardless of race, there is an appeal to all women by anything that opens opportunities for children. This interest has brought greater benefits to the Negro children of the South than to any other group. Pertinent to this are the Negro Daily Vacation Bible Schools for Children. In the summer of 1935, in Georgia alone, there were sixty-eight such schools with an aggregate attendance of five thousand Negro children pupils. Teachers for these pupils are of both races.

* * *

A consensus of what Negro women think of this work is reported thus: "The majority testify to delighted amazement that the women of the white race should have genuine inferest in them." An individual Negro delegate's reaction was: "The Conference has made me feel and know that the white people, the women of our church, really care about us and are willing to help us in every way." To the white women, the Conferences have been "a most gratifying growth of interest in the Negro women . . . an enlarged conception of the white women's duty to the Negro women, the opening of their eyes to the increasing value of the Church and the world at large of an informed Christian Negro, a more sympathetic attitude to their problems and a desire to help them."

General and specific good results are realized in social welfare and community betterment as community interest and pride have welded the needs of both races. And, by a realization that Christian neighbors have a oneness of purpose, the betterment of the human race in which each one sees his neighbor as himself in accord with the rule for Christian appraisal of one's fellowman.

CATHERINE B. TALIAFERRO

"A Terrific Job"

From a War Correspondent's Journal

ADAK, Aleutian Islands

"The lieutenant is great. He's doing everything he can possible. But. . . . How many thousand guys you think we got on this island? How far you think this stuff's gonna go among all them guys?"

The private from Coney Island doesn't expect an answer. He's merely trying to give an idea of the job facing the Army Special Service Office here. The Adak office, a double Quonset, has recently become headquarters for distributing free 16mm. films, books, magazines, radios, and athletic equipment to the western Aleutians. Its territory includes, besides Adak, Amchitka, Attu, and Kiska.

The shelves in the small storeroom are filled with everything from fishing rods to "Tonettes," a sort of G. I. piccolo. There are deflated volleyballs, boxing gloves, boxing trunks, baseball bats, nets, a few badminton rackets, ping-pong sets, and other recreational equipment with which the SSO tries to relieve the monotony of the men who garrison isolated outposts such as this one.

"We're beginning to get the stuff now," he says. "Some new radios come in the other day. But that don't mean a radio for every tent. That's what they ought to have."

The private interrupts his inspection tour to wait on two naval officers at the film-booking counter. After they have gone he says, "See, no distinction between services."

The SSO 16mm. service supplements the showing of 35mm. films at the several Cowin Hut movie theaters where the admission is 10 or 15 cents. The 16mm. films are regular commercial product, donated by the motion picture industry.

"Sometimes, the stuff we get is eight months old. Sometimes only three. Once in a while, we get a new one. We got 'Star Spangled Rhythm,' before it hit the States."

He shows me the SSO booking chart, with dates blocked in a month ahead. A couple of infantrymen come in to arrange their schedule. They represent one of the many organizations at Adak which book one or more films every week to show in mess halls and improvised theaters. The first movie shown on Adak was projected on the beach in the rain.

Today, the SSO furnishes films for some 245 showings a week. [One line censored.] But there are still overflow crowds and waiting lines. The private illustrates the problem with a reference to two squares on the chart.

"See these squares? That means that 900 men gotta see in two days a picture called 'Spitfire.' They show that picture in a mess hall big enough for about 100 guys. That's why they gotta show them movies sometimes half the night."

In the next room are the packing cases with the radio and theatrical kits, the neat luggage-like cases for the 16mm. projectors. The radio "kits" include a record player and three albums of records. The theatrical kits are equipped with makeup, wigs, and costumes.

In still another room are the book kits, boxes of fifty books each—"ten new ones and forty old." Shelves with still more books occupy part of one wall. The private from Coney Island hands one to me.

The title is, "How to Landscape Your Grounds." "Very interesting," he says dryly.

Here, for the sake of the record, are a few of the more obscure books—they total a discouraging percentage—which have occupied precious cargo space to reach Adak: "Stover at Yale," "Psychic Power in Preaching," "The Critter Book" (for children), "The Japanese Twins" (for children), "Medieval Civilization," "History and the Other Social Studies in the Junior High School," "The Principal Voyages of the English Nation," "Latin Composition," "My Vision of Canada," "The Emergence of Human Culture," "Social Studies of the War," "Hugo's French Simplified," and "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom" which is scarcely G. I. reading.

The private wants a word of appreciation said about the Book-of-the-Month Club, which sends regular shipments of new books.

He takes "How to Landscape Your Grounds" from me and slips it back on the shelf. "Somebody gave that book to the Victory Book Campaign. Do you think they could spare it?"

The private from Coney Island sighs.

"We gotta terrific job."

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

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